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CALWELL UPHOLDS WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY

No Quota System For Admission Of Asiatics

IMMIGRATION LAWS TO BE REFERRED TO CABINET FOR REVIEW

MELBOURNE, March 23 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Immigration Minister, Arthur Calwell today firmly upheld the Government's White Australia Policy saying there would be "no appeasement, no quota system for the admission of Asiatics".

A LESSON FROM SOUTH AFRICA

THE HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHER COUNTRIES WHERE PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT RACES LIVED SIDE BY SIDE, "COULD BE REPEATED HERE", MR. CALWELL STATED AT BENDIGO, VICTORIA.

So long as the Labour Party remained power it would insist on "our sovereign right to determine what people shall make up our population".

Mr. Calwell said he would refer Australia's immigration laws to the Cabinet for review in the light of a High Court decision invalidating certain sections of the law relating to the Commonwealth's power to deport prohibited immigrants. (This was believed here to be a reference to the case in which Australian High Court ruled last week that Mrs. Annie O'Keefe, Indonesian-born wife of an Australian, could remain in Australia).

HIGH COURT RULING

Mr. Calwell said this court ruling knocks down one of the main pillars upon which the White Australia Policy has formerly rested since 1901".

"I can give the assurance that so long as the Australian Labour Party remains in power there will be no watering down of the 'White Australia' Policy", he added.

"There will be no quota system for the admission of Asiatics, no appeasement, or any other administrative action which imperil the hardwon living standards which we inherited from our forebears. So long as the Labour Party remains in powers we shall insist on maintaining our sovereign rights to determine what people shall make up our population.

NOT A COLOUR BAR

"The 'White Australia' Policy is not a colour bar. It began as a positive aspiration and from it has resulted a positive achievement.

"This achievement is a united race of freedom-loving Australians who can intermarry and associate without the disadvantages that inevitably result from the fusion of dissimilar races, a united people who share the same loyalties, the same outlook, and the same traditions".

Mr. Calwell said experience in Australia had shown that a pocket of Asiatic people entitled to permanent residence caused constant pressure for permission to bring in their relatives and friends.

Australia also had had experience of how rapidly the number of Asiatic settlers increased in the absence of adequate immigration controls.

HISTORY OF S. AFRICA

"The history of South Africa, the United States of America, and other countries where people of different races and living standards live side by side could be repeated here" he said.

As a result of a legal interpretation, Mr. Calwell said, Australia had for the first time in her history "the curse of a problem that has caused so much tragedy, bloodshed and murderous strife in other countries."

The effect of the High Court decision, was that every non-European admitted to Australia on a certificate of exemption, and who had resided there for five years or longer, could not now be compulsorily repatriated.

Mr. Calwell declared Australia had something to learn from several Asiatic countries on the subject of restricted immigration, and quoted laws in Burma, Ceylon, Fiji and the Philippines which excluded various categories of Asiatics.

DAMAGE DONE BY AGITATORS

Mr. Calwell referred to the damage done to "a universally held principle by sentimentalists, political agitators, Communists and stunting newspapers".

He said newspapers had developed a technique of spot lighting individual cases where compassion seemed to demand that a particular Asiatic should be allowed to remain.

He was being represented as "heartless monster".

His heart, was as tender and sentimental as the next mans, he added, but he was "personally responsible to the Australian people for the maintenance of the present composition of our population upon which 99.9 per cent of Australians insist".

Mr. Calwell was speaking at the annual conference of the Australian Natives' Association, an organisation composed of people of European descent born in Australia.

International Co-operation In News

LORD LAYTON ON NEW AGREEMENT

CALCUTTA, March 23. (A.P.I.): Speaking at a luncheon given by Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh in honour of the Reuter Goodwill Delegation, Lord Layton, leader of the delegation, welcomed the fact that the press of India had agreed to come into partnership with that of Britain and Australia in an experiment for ensuring the free flow of objective news on the basis of international co-operation.

Lord Layton said that the agreement between Reuters and the Press Trust of India was complete. The meetings that they had held in Madras, Bombay and Delhi made it clear that this particular craft was being launched, and indeed, had already been put to sea. The press of India, like the press of Australia and Great Britain, was committed to the policy of creating a truly international new agency.

RESTORING JOGJAKARTA GOVERNMENT

U.N. Commission To Be Asked To Find Out Most Effective Way

LAKE SUCCESS, March 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Security Council was today expected to instruct its Commission in Indonesia to study immediately the most effective way of restoring the Indonesian Republican leaders to their Government in Jogjakarta, it was learnet here.

CANADIAN PROPOSAL

The Canadian Delegation, it is understood, will propose that the President of the Council send instructions to the Commission on the following lines:

(1) The Council's resolution of Jan. 28, which among other things called for the restoration of Republican autnority in Jogjakarta, should be implemented by the Dutch.

(2) The Indonesian Commission should bring Dutch and Indonesians together immediately to discuss how the Republican leaders can be given back their authority.

(3) T discuss the time and conditions in which the proposed conference at the Hague can be held

The Canadian motion was believed to make the point that the Hague conference, the object of which was to set up an Indonesian Federation, was not incompatible with the Council's earlier resolution, providing certain conditions are fulfilled.

FRENCH TROOPS' ENCOUNTER WITH 'RED' BANDS

PARIS, March 23. (P.T.I.-Reuter): French troops fought a fierce battle with a combined Vietminh nationanst guerilla force and bands described as "Chinese Communists" on the border of Tongking yesterday, according to despatches reaching usually well-informed sources here today.

U.S. INTEREST IN NEAR AND MID-EAST

WASHINGTON, March 23. (PTI-Reuter): The United States today declared its "deep interest" in the security and independence of Greece, Turkey and Persia.

The declarations were contained in statements issued by Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Mr. Acheson issued the statements at his weekly press conference to emphasise United States interest in the Security of countries in other areas than the North Atlantic, "particularly the Near and the Middle East".

ANTHONY EDEN CALLS ON NEHRU

EX-FOREIGN SECRETARY OF BRITAIN, MR. ANTHONY EDEN FACES THE CAMERA WITH INDIA'S PRIME MINISTER AFTER THEIR TALKS AT NEW DELHI ON TUESDAY.

NEW POWER TO TAKE OVER INDUSTRIES

S. P. Mukherji's Bill In Parliament

25 GROUPS IN SCHEDULE OF MEASURE: ADVISORY BODY TO BE SET UP

NEW DELHI, MARCH 23 (API): A BILL DESIGNED TO PROVIDE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT, REGULATION AND CONTROL OF TWENTY-FIVE GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES IN THE COUNTRY WAS INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT TODAY BY THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY, DR. SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE.

The 25 groups of Industries enumerated in the schedule are:

Aircraft,

Arms and ammunition,

Automobiles, including tractors, cement.

Coal, including coke and other derivatives,

Electric lamps and fans, electric motors.

Heavy chemicals, including fertilizers,

Heavy machinery used in industry, including ball and roller bearings and gear wheels and parts thereof,

Boilers and steam generating equipment.

Iron and steel,

Locomotives and rolling stock,

Machine tools,

Machinery and equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy,

Motor and aviation fuel, kerosene, crude oils and synthetic oils,

Non-ferrous metals including alloys,

Paper and newsprint,

Pharmaceuticals and drugs,

Power and industrial alchol,

Rubber goods,

Salt,

Ships and other vessels propelled by steam or by electricity or mechanical power.

Sugar,

Tea,

Telephones, telegraph apparatus and wireless communication apparatus,

Textiles made of cotton, jute or wool.

OBJECT OF BILL

The object of the Bill, according to the Statement of Subjects and Reasons, is to provide the Central Government with the means of implementing their industrial policy announced in April last.

The industries sought to be brought under the purview of the Bill are those which affect the country as a whole and the development of which must be governed by economic factors of All-India import. The planning of their future development so sound and balanced lines is sought to be secured by the licensing of all new undertakings by the Central Government. The Bill confers on Government power to make rules for the registration of existing undertakings, for regulating the production and development of the industries enumerated in the schedule and for consultation with Provincial Governments on these matters.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Provision has also been made for the constitution of a Central Advisory Council, prior consultation with which will be obligatory before the Central Government takes certain measures such as the revocation of a licenss or taking over the control management of any industrial concern.

The Bill would, among other things, entitle the Central Government to

(1) Require any industrial undertaking to stimulate the development of the industry

(2) Regulate its production and the use of raw materials therein and the fixation of standards of production

(3) Issue directions for prohibiting it from resorting to economic value

(4) Require it to provide facilities for the training of technicians and labour

(5) Collect any information or statistics in respect of any controlled industry and

(6) To submit special or periodical returns and reports to Government

PENALTY

The Bill provides that contravention of these rules would be punishable with imprisonment extending to six months or with a fine extending to Rs. 5,000 or both. In case of continuing contraventions and additional fine extending to Rs. 500 for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first contravention, has been provided.

PROVISION TO TAKE OVER

There is also a provision which entitles the Government to authorise some other person to take over control of an industrial undertaking, if the rules are contravened or if it becomes necessary in public interest to do so.

CUSTOMS CORDON ROUND FRENCH INDIA

Preventive Staff To Be Moved To Pondicherry Border

MADRAS, March 23. (A.P.I.): Over 750 members of the Customs Preventive staff will shortly be moved to the frontier of Pondicherry and Karikal to reimpose the Customs cordon round these French settlements.

The Government of India recently announced the termination of the Customs Union agreement of 1941 with the French settlements in India from April 1, 1949, unless the French Governments wished the agreement to continue unchanged, without insisting on certain modifications they had been asking for.

LEAKAGE OF QUESTION PAPERS IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, March 23. (A.P.I.): Following widespread leakage of question papers, the high school and intermediate examinations of the U. P. Board have been postponed with effect from March 24, it was announced today.

PAKISTAN AND 'TRUCE LINE'

U.N. Kashmir Commission Scrutinises Proposals

NEW DELHI, March 23 (API): The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan today scrutinised the proposals submitted by the Pakistan Government with regard to a permanent truce line.

It is expected that before the Plebiscite Administrator, Admiral Nimitz, takes up his work, the draft agreement on a permanent truce line to replace the present provisional line will be ready.

TWO HURDLES

The progress on the working out of a truce agreement is, however, dependent mainly on two factors, namely, the status of the "Azad Kashmir" Government and the disbandment of the Azad forces. These two points are expected to be thoroughly thrashed out jointly with the Indian and Pakistan Government representatives, when they meet in Karachi early in April.

The sub-committee of the Commission, which is touring the "Azad Kashmir" territory, is expected to return here on March 26.

The Sub-Committee is expected to give a final shape to the draft agreement in Srinagar, where it may go in the middle of April.

Burma Govt. Troops Retake Namtu

25 KARENS KILLED IN BASSEIN DISTRICT

RANGOON, March 23 (PTI-Reuter): Burma Government troops today reoccupied Namtu in the northern Shan States, it was officially announced here.

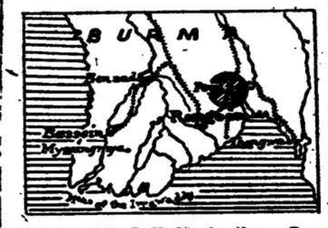
Namtu was occupied by White Band P.V.O. insurgents four days ago.

The announcement said that Government troops were led by Sao Ohn, aide-de-camp to the Burmese President Sao Shwe Thaike.

All nationals in the town were safe and the situation was at present normal, it added.

25 KARENS KILLED

Tonight's 'communique' reported 25 Karens killed and eight captured in



a clash with P.V.O's in the Bassein District of the Irrawady delta.

The 'communique' added that P.V.O's has joined Government forces in an attack on Karen rebels in Upper Burma.

Bassein, rice exporting port 70 miles north-west of Rangoon, was "normal", it stated.

The Sagaing District, west of Mandalay, was also quiet but some police stations had been "temporarily withdrawn to avoid Government arms being scattered over a wide area."

INDIAN AND PAKISTAN NATIONALS SAFE

NEW DELHI, March 12, (A.P.I.): All Indian and Pakistan nationals at Namtu and Bawdwin in Northern Shan States are safe and well, according to the latest information available from Burma.

GRANTS TO REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Bombay Government Unable To Bear Entire Burden

KHER'S STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY: CUT MOTIONS WITHDRAWN

Bombay Wednesday

Clarifying the position with regard to grants to Regional Universities in the Bombay Lagislative Assembly today, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Minister for Education, said that Government must not be expected to bear the entire responsibility for financing them. Local patriotism, was expected to supplement Government Help.

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION REPORT

THEY WERE ALSO AWAITING THE REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION, WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO APPORTION FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AS BETWEEN THE CENTRE AND THE PROVINCES.

Moving a cut motion to discuss the question of recurring and non-recurring grants to regional Universities, Dr. M. N. Natu wanted to know what were the conditions made by the Government for giving grants. He did not want the Government to stipulate any conditions, because the regional universities were a part of the Government. He suggested the payment of grants on a liberal scale, as insufficient finances might affect the quality of the work done in them.

Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar said that some of the regional universities might not spend the grants paid to them, as in the case of the Maharashtra University. It was Government's duty to see that the grants were properly utilised, and that in matter of equipment and staff, they would come up to the level of existing universities.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar said that there must be no uniformity in giving grants to the regional universities. The jurisdiction and needs of each university must be independently considered.

Mr. Babubhai Patel said that since the days of Provincial autonomy, education was getting pride of place. He suggested that large amounts must not be invested in buying lands for the regional universities. Money saved in this way could be used for a equipment. Similarly large expenditure should not be incurred on constructing impressive buildings.

Mr. I. H. Kalyani said that in establishing regional universities, Government must make a provision, by which those who could not afford to go to classes, could sit for examinations and take degrees, by studying at home.

KHER'S REPLY

Replying to the debate Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Minister for Education, said that it was wrong to presume that Government should undertake all the financial responsibilities with regard to the regional universities. Local patriotism could do much.

In Gujarat, the common people, mostly farmers, had set apart about 600 acres of excellent land for housing the Gujarat University. He had also learnt that people had collected about Rs. 60 to 80 lakhs voluntarily.

To give each university according to its needs was ideal. But it was impossible to do so unless the needs were properly controlled and kept in check.

The Premier mentioned that the grants were liberal and that no irk some conditions were attached.

Referring to suggestion that university education must be made accessible to poorer sections, the Premier said that it was not possible for Government to interfere in the internal administration of those bodies, nor in their economy. Government realised

(Continued on Page 9)

FRENCH SCIENCE ACADEMY HONOURS RAMAN

BANGALORE, March 23. (A.P.I.): News has just been received that Sir C. V. Raman, the eminent Indian physicist, has been elected Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences in Paris.

This is the first time, it is learnt, that an Asiatic has been admitted to this honour.

The Academy, which is part of the Institute of France, is a small and exclusive body and its corresponding membership in Physics is limited to ten for the whole world, including France.

CONTROLS TO CONTINUE

Parliament Grants Power To Govt. For One More Year

NEW DELHI, March 23. (A.P.I.): The Indian Parliament empowered the Government of India today to continue the control on essential commodities for one more year upto March 31, 1950.

The House adopted a resolution moved by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, seeking extension of the power for a year. The commodities include foodstuffs, cotton and woollen textiles, paper, petroleum, iron and steel, mica and spare parts of mechanically propelled vehicles.

(SEE PAGE 7).

Fighting 'Red' Menace In Hyderabad

POLICE CHIEFS OF FIVE DISTRICTS CONFER

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 23. (A.P.I.): Measures to combat Communist menace were discussed yesterday at a meeting here of District Superintendents of Police of five districts of Hyderabad, it is learnt here today.

The meeting which was attended also by Deputy Inspectors General of Police and other police officers, is reported to have reviewed the progress made as a result of the combined operations of the Indian Police and Military. The meeting, it is also stated, chalked out future course of action.

PENSIONS FOR NIZAM'S FAMILY

NEW DELHI, March 23 (API): The Military Governor of Hyderabad, Major-General Chaudhury and Mr. D. S. Bakhle, Chief Civil Administrator, who are now in Delhi held discussions with the States' Ministry regarding certain administrative problems in Hyderabad. It is understood the discussions included the payment of pensions to the Nizam's family and the creation of a trust which the Nizam desired in favour of his second son.

Bombay Govt's Help To Gujerat

AHMEDABAD, March 23. (A.P.I.): An appeal to the cultivators to help Government in implementing the desire of the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru to make India self-sufficient in the matter of food grains within two years, was made by Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister of Agriculture, Bombay, in augurating one minor irrigation and another lift irrigation scheme each about 12 miles from Ahmedabad. He said "The Government of Bombay are fully aware of the famine situation in Gujarat and are doing everything possible not only to meet it by emergency measures but to solve the food problem by permanent schemes.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CLASSES CLOSED DOWN

Sequel To Students' Demonstration: Police Use Teargas And Arrest Four

CALCUTTA, March 23. (A.P.I.): Calcutta University had to close down all its classes today, following demonstrations staged by a crowd of students and others.

While normal work was going on in the majority of the colleges and schools of the city, several hundred students came out of their respective institutions in the morning for the strike called for the day by the Provincial Students' Federation.

The striking students, joined by others, assembled in front of the university building and forced their entry into the premises by breaking open the collapsible gates. They occupied some of the class rooms and began shouting slogans. In view of these demonstrations the authorities closed all classes for the day.

The demonstrators thereafter held a meeting in the University quadrangle, where speeches were made criticising the provisions of the Secondary Education Bill and demanding higher wages for school teachers.

POLICE USE TEARGAS

After the meeting the student-strikers formed a procession and wended their way towards Wellington Square to hold another meeting. When it reached the crossing of Wellington Street and Bowbazar Street, about half a mile from the University building, the procession, which was taken out in defiance of the Police Commissioner's order, was stopped by the police. As the demonstrators refused to move, the police used tear-gas.

FOUR ARRESTED

Several persons were slightly injured in the incident and four persons, believed to be leaders of the demonstrators, were taken into custody.

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Wanted to purchase a Japanese silk unit consisting of 12 looms with preparatories. Please inform in details to Box No. 3138 "Bombay Chronicle."

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

The Proprietor of Indian Patents for "Improved Hurricane Lanterns" of attractive design, manufactured at materially reduced cost, is desirous of selling outright the Patent Rights. Please apply Box No. 331 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted those who can invest 5 to 10 thousand rupees to become directors of a very Profitable Limited Company to be floated. Write Box No. 431 "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted Calendria Pan 500-950 sq. ft. Heating Surface, Boiling Capacity 500 C. ft. to 750 C. ft. or 15-20 tons. Diameter 8-9 ft. complete with all accessories viz. Vapour piping and Barometric Condenser, etc. The Lord Krishna Sugar Mills Ltd., Saharanpur. 3715

Wanted 100 or 50 tons Secondhand Double Head Steel Rails in good condition in any lenghts immediately. Write to Box No. 256 "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Crude Drugs High Hyoschamus and Rauwolfia Serpentina etc. Contact: S. R. Gupta, Shahidganj, Saharanpur. 471

A few good typewriters ready for sale. Bombay Typewriting Institution, Opp. General Post Office, Fort, Bombay, Telephone 21034. 479

Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art Silk fabrics! Seven alluring colours. 60" width Lovely for curtains. Call at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd., 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. (6778A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

BOMBAY SALES TAX ACT

ALL PERSONS CONCERNED are hereby informed that with effect from the 1st April, 1949, the existing Schedules I and II of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1946, will be amended and will then stand as follows:—

SCHEDULE I.

(LIST OF GOODS THE SALES OF WHICH ARE LIABLE TO SALES TAX AT THE RATE OF ONE ANNA IN THE RUPEE.)

1. (i) Motor vehicles including cars, motor taxi cabs, motor cycles and cycle combinations, moter scooters, motorettes, motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries.

(ii) Chassis of motor vehicles.

(iii) Articles (including rubber and other tyres and tubes and batteries) adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor vehicles, not being such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts or accessories of motor vehicles.

2. Refrigerators and air conditioning plants and parts thereof.

3. Wireless reception instruments and apparatus and component parts thereof including all electrical valves, accumulators, amplifiers and loudspeakers which are not specially designed for purposes other than wireless reception.

4. Cinematographic, photographic and other cameras, projectors and enlargers, lenses and other parts of and accessories to such cameras, projectors and enlargers, and films, plates, paper and cloth required for use therewith.

5. Binoculars and opera glasses.

6. Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet articles except soaps and other articles as may be specified by the Provincial Government by notification in the official Gazette. The articles so specified are:—

(1) Agarbattis and ud-battis.
(2) Incense.
(3) Oils for use in the toilet.
(4) Combs other than those intended for being worn in the hair.
(5) Tooth powders and pastes, dentifrice and tooth-brushes.
(6) Toilet paper.
(7) Razors, safety razors and razor blades.
(8) Shaving sticks and shaving brushes.
(9) Kumkum and kumkum paste.

(The sales of these would be liable to Sales Tax at the rate of one-half of an anna in the rupee.)

7. Silk including artificial silk and all silk goods.

8. Fountain pens, stylograph pens and propelling pencils.

9. All Clocks, time pieces and watches, and parts thereof.

10. Pile carpets.

11. Gramophones, radio-gramophones and component parts thereof and records.

12. All arms including rifles, revolvers, pistols and ammunition for the same.

13. Jewellery, precious stones, unset precious stones and pearls, real and cultured.

14. Upholstered furniture.

15. Articles made of ivory, sandal wood or blackwood, or inlaid therewith, ornamental metalware with enamelled or carved designs and gold and silver filigree.

16. Iron and steel safes, almirahs and furniture.

17. Glassware, chinaware and domestic pottery excluding earthernware pottery.

18. Table cutlery, including knives, forks and spoons.

19. Tabulating, calculating, indexing or card punching machines and Adrema machines.

20. Dictaphone and other similar apparatus for recording or reproducing sound and parts and accessories thereof.

21. Domestic electrical appliances other than torches, torch cells, filament lighting bulbs and fans.

22. All fabrics containing any material of gold, silver or gilded metal whether knitted, woven or embroidered; and thread, sari, or other embroidery materials of gold, silver or gilded metal.

23. All fabrics and articles for personal wear in which the combined weight of silk, artificial silk and synthetic fibre used, is more than 50 per cent.

24. Woollen goods except those exempted.

25. Furs and skins (other than those of cattle, sheep and goats) and articles of personal or domestic use made therefrom.

26. Ladies' handbags and vanity bags.

27. Shoes and footwear sold at a rate not less than rupees fifteen per pair.

28. Spirits of wine, rectified spirit, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, gingerale, grape liquor and malt liquor, whether manufactured in India or imported into India from outside.

29. Cigarette cases and lighters.

30. Fireworks.

(NOTE:—Entries 2 and 11 are shown as after amendment, while entries 14 to 30 are new.)

SCHEDULE II.

(LIST OF GOODS THE SALES OF WHICH ARE EXEMPTED FROM SALES TAX).

1. All cereals and pulses including all forms of rice except when sold in sealed containers.

2. Flour including atta, maida, suji and Bran except when sold in sealed containers.

3. Bread.

4. Meat except when sold in sealed containers.

5. Fish except when sold in sealed containers.

6. Fresh Eggs.

7. Cattle, sheep and goats.

8. Fresh Vegetables.

9. Fresh Fruits.

10. Food and non-alcoholic drink consumed at a hotel, restaurant, refreshment room, eating house, or other place where such food and drinks are served, (except when the cost of such food and drinks consumed at one time exceeds Rupee one).

11. Gur.

12. Salt.

13. Pepper, tamarind and chillies.

14. Fresh milk, whole or separated and milk powder.

15. Deleted.

16. Kerosene.

17. Cattle feeds including fodder, cotton-seed and other concentrates.

18. Fertilizers.

19. Quinine.

20. Coal gas—When sold by a Gas Supply Coy. for consumption

(a) by Government or any Local Authority or

(b) in respect of any industrial undertaking (other than in residential or office premises.)

21. Tobacco in any form whether manufactured or not (including bidis, cigars cigarettes, pipe and hookah tobacco, etc.)

22. Matches.
23. Deleted.
24. Deleted.
25. Electrical energy.

26. Motor spirit, meaning any liquid or admixture of liquids which is capable of providing reasonably efficient motive power for any form of motor vehicle and which has a flashing point below 76deg. F.

27. Water other than aerated and mineral waters.
28. Buttermilk and curds.
29. Deleted.
30. Turmeric Powder.
31. Betel nuts.

32. Cloth woven on handlooms, exclusively out of mill or handspun cotton yarn and caps, towels and hankerchiefs made exclusively from such cloth or yarn.

33. Deleted.

34. Firewood and charcoal (including badami coal).

35. Manures including oilcakes.

36. Agricultural implements worked or operated exclusively by human or animal agency specified by the Provincial Government by notification in the official Gazette, viz.: (1) Hoes (All kinds); (2) Pick-axes (All kinds); (3) Crowbars; (4) Square Phavras; (5) Plough points; (6) Bill Hooks (All kinds); (7) Iron ploughs; (8) Harrows (All kinds); (9) Scrapers; (10) Ridgers; (11) Clod Crushers; (12) Seed drills; (13) Planters; (14) Reapers; (15) Mowers; (16) Cultivators; (17) Wheat thrashers; (18) Winnowing machines; (19) Dusting machines; (20) Spraying machines; (21) Iron and leather Mhots, (22) Hand pumps; (23) Rahats; (24) Chaff-cutters; (25) Ghamelas; (26) Buckets; (27) Sickels; (28) Khurpies; (29) Bullock carts intended for carrying loads of the type commonly used by agriculturists; (30) Hand ground nut decorticators.

37. Text-Books approved by the Director of Public Instruction for the Province of Bombay.

38. Slate and slate pencils.
39. Chalk-sticks and crayons.
40. Footrules.
41. Exercise and drawing books.

42. Stamp paper sold by vendors duly authorised under the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

43. Newspapers.

44 Hides and skins of cattle, sheep and goats and leather (whether tanned or untanned).

45. Cotton (whether ginned or unginned).

46. Cotton yarn.
47. Cotton seed.
48. Deleted.

49. Texts of sacred Books of all religions.

50. Betel leaves.
51. Deleted.

52. Cloth woven on handlooms exclusively out of handspun woollen yarn.

53. Goods obtained from the Canteen Stores Department of the Government of India and sold, by Canteen Contractors certified by that Department, to members of His Majesty's or Allied Forces at prices fixed by the said Government.

54. Charkha and such other implements used in the production of handspun yarn or hand woven cloth as may be specified by the Provincial Government by notification in the official gazette, viz., (1) Carding bow; (2) Hand carding machines; (3) Guts for carding bow; (4) Wooden bowl (wooden hammer); (5) Hand gins; (6) Spinning wheel and its spare parts; (7) Takli; (8) Handreel (Wooden); (9) Warping frames worked by hand; (10) Handlooms including "pitloom", "frame loom" and "semi automatic loom."

(NOTE:—Entries 7 to 11 and 44 are shown as after amendment, while entries 15, 24, 29, 48 and 51 will be deleted.)

IT SHOULD BE NOTED ALSO that sales of bullion and specie will continue to be subject to sales tax at the rate of ONE FOURTH PER CENT.

Sales of all OTHER GOODS not specified in Schedules I and II and excluding bullion and specie, will be subject to general sales tax at the rate of HALF ANNA IN THE RUPEE.

V. L. GIDWANI,
Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Bombay Province, Bombay.

No. 396 (1)
Bombay, 22nd March, 1949. 3792

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

JOINT (G. I. P., M. S. M. & B. B. & C. I. RAILWAYS) PURCHASING BOARD.

ON BEHALF of the Joint Purchasing Board, the Deputy General Manager (Grainshops), G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, invites sealed tenders for the supply of the following commodities to the Railway's Godowns situated in the Bombay Presidency:

QUANTITIES REQUIRED IN BENGAL MDS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY			B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY				M. & S. M. RAILWAY			
Godown	Turdal	Ground nut Oil.	Grainshop, Godown	Turdal	Moongdal	Til-Oil	G. Nut Oil	Grainshop Godown	Turdal	Moongdal	Kardi-Oil
Wadi Bandar	1500	800	Bombay Central					Hubli Depot	1150	575	300
Thana	250	150	Godown	700	—	700	—	Hubli			
Kalyan	700	450	Ahmedabad	500	300	—	500	Grainshop I	—	—	200
Lonavla	200	—	Anand	100	—	—	100	Grainshop II	—	—	230
Dehu Road	100	—	Viramgam	50	—	—	100	Miraj			
Poona	250	—	Godra	200	—	—	100	Grainshop	—	—	90
Ahmednagar	150	—	Bulsar	400	100	—	250	Gadag			
Dhond	350	—	Surat	180	—	—	150	Grainshop	—	—	60
Sholapur	280	150	Broach	180	—	—	150				
Bhusaval	1250	800	Nandurbar	80	—	—	50				
Manmad	500	—									
Igatpuri	300	—									

Each set of tender documents will include the requirements of one Railway only and may be obtained from the office of the Dy. General Manager 'Grainshops', G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Tenders should bear the following superscription on the cover:

"Tender No. JT/PB/I".

Tenders should be sent by post to or deposited at the office of the Dy. General Manager, 'Grainshops', G. I. P. Railway, Bombay to reach that office not later than 15 hrs. on 4-4-1949. 3798

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

In pursuance of a requisition received under Section 36(d) and (h) of the Municipal Act for calling a Special (Urgency) Meeting of the Corporation, to express the Corporation's appreciation of the action of Government in connection with the establishment of the Milk Colony at Aare to improve the Milk supply of the City, etc., a SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, THE 28TH MARCH 1949, AT 3-30 P.M. (BOMBAY TIME).

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
B. V. MODY
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd March 1949. 3801

NOTICE

The Company proposes to market four of their new products under the following Trade Names:

(1) "ALUGEL"—Aluminium Hydroxide in gel form for hyperacidity.
(2) "ENTEROVIOQUINOL"—5-Chloro-7 Iodo 8-Hydroxy Quinoline for amoebiasis.
(3) "MINAVIT"—Essential Vitamins & minerals for vitamin & mineral deficiencies.
(4) "HALIDOL"—Highly concentrated vitamins A & D in oil.

To avoid any semblance of limitation, phonetic or otherwise of any existing Trade Names, objections, if any, from the manufacturers of Pharmaceutical products are hereby invited so as to reach not later than a fortnight from the date of this NOTICE.

INDIAN HEALTH INSTITUTE & LABORATORY LTD.,
1, Garandanga Road,
Dum Dum, West Bengal.

Dated, Calcutta, 12th March, 1949. 3774

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED on prescribed forms obtainable from the office of the Dy. Chief Engineer, Bridges, B.B. & C.I. Railway GLO. Churchgate, Bombay on payment of Rs. 5/- (non refundable) superscribed "TENDER FOR PROVIDING TURNTABLE PJT AT GODHRA" (Costing about Rs. 20,000) so as to reach the above office not later than 11 hrs. (I.S.T.) on 4th April 1949. They will be opened publicly by the Chief Engineer of the Railway at 12 hrs. on the same day.

H. R. EVELEIGH,
Chief Engineer. 3786

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Temporary tracer on this Railway in the grade of Rs. 60-4-120/EB/5-150 p.m. plus Dearness Allowance as per Rules. Candidate should be at least a matriculate with experience of drawing and tracing. Initial salary in the above grade will be fixed according to experience and qualification. Applications giving details of age, qualifications and experience, with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Agent & General Manager, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduwadi (Dist. Sholapur) to reach him not later than 5th April, 1949. 3778

SCHOOL FOR TRAINING OF LABOUR WELFARE WORKERS

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates domiciled in the Province of Bombay for the post of a Lecturer in the School for Training of Labour Welfare Workers, Bombay in the grade of Rs. 150-10-250-15-400 (subject to revision).

QUALIFICATIONS: Hons. degree in Economics. Preference to those holding diploma of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, possessing experience of Social Welfare Work and who have worked as Labour Officers or Welfare Officers in factories. Age limit 25 for advanced class and 28 for others. Relaxation possible in a deserving case. Applications stating domicile, age, educational qualifications and experience should be forwarded on or before 31st March, 1949 to the Director of Labour Welfare, Wellington Cinema Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2. 3793

THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S OFFICE, BOMBAY

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED for posts of teachers in the following sets of schools:—

1. For the Gujarati Boys' and Girls' Schools, from candidates who possess the P.T.C., 2nd Year or the 1st Year Training Certificates of any recognised Primary Training Institution excepting the Baroda and Rajkot Training Colleges.
2. For the Tamil, Telugu and Kannada Schools from candidates who possess the P.T.C. of Bombay Presidency or the Higher Elementary Grade Training Certificate of Madras.

The grade salary for the posts is Rs. 50-3-125, p.m. plus the Dearness allowance so long as the candidates will serve in a temporary capacity. On being made permanent, the candidates will be paid the grade salary according to the Training Certificates they possess. The Dearness Allowance will be paid at the rates sanctioned from time to time by the Municipal Corporation. The applicants should be above the age 18 but below the age of 35. Candidates should apply on printed forms of applications, which can be had from the Head Clerk of the Gujarati Boys' and Girls' Schools Section, for Gujarati Schools and from the Head-Clerk Marathi Boys' School section, for Tamil etc. Schools, of this office on payment of two annas or if asked by post on payment of a further sum of 9 pies, to cover the postage charges. Applications should reach this office on or before Wednesday, the 6th April 1949.

The Schools Committee's Office:
Gilder Tank Building, Grant Rd.,
Bombay (7),

Dated 22nd March, 1949.

K. KHANDVALA,
Secretary, Schools Committee. 3795

LEGAL NOTICES

CITY CIVIL COURT, BOMBAY

SUIT No. 163 OF 1948.

(Short Cause)

The National Security Bank Ltd., a joint stock company registered under the Indian Companies Act now in Liquidation by its Official Liquidator Mr. Dady Rustomji Bansji of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant having his office in the High Court annexe building within the Fort of Bombay .. .. Plaintiffs.

VS.

A. P. MADIA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Zaveri Bazar Chipi Chawl outside the Fort of Bombay .. .. Defendant.

To,

A. P. MADIA Esqr.,

The defendant abovenamed.

Take notice that the plaintiffs have filed this suit against you praying that you may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 5420|6|7 with interest on the sum of Rs. 5000|- at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 1st September 1943 till judgement costs of the suit and interest on judgement at the rate of 4 per cent per annum till payment, that the plaintiffs may have such further and other reliefs as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

And Take notice that the 5th day of April 1949 has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of the suit and that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 23rd day of March 1949.

Mr. V. N. MAJMUDAR
of Messrs. MAJMUDAR & CO.,
plaintiffs attorneys.
381, Hornby Road,
Ismail Building,
Fort, Bombay. 3790

GIP RAILWAY — TENDERS

THE GENERAL MANAGER, GIP Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of wooden handles. Tender forms and drawing obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay-13 at Rs. 2|8|- per set, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 19-4-1949, at 3 P.M. (S.T.). 3790

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 387505 on the life of BABUBHAI alias BALKRISHNA M. JANI. Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) L. S. VAIDYANATHAN,
Manager. 3789

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE BOMBAY CITY CIVIL COURT AT BOMBAY

Summary Suit No. 25 of 1949

KISHINCHAND LEKHRAJ ... . Plaintiff

Vs.

VERUMAL NARAINDAS MAHATANI ..... Defendant

To,

VERUMAL NARAINDAS MAHTANI, the Defendant in the above suit.

Dear Sir,

You are aware that the plaintiff has filed the suit against you to recover a sum of Rs. 4,665/3/0 with interest on Rs. 4,500/-. Please take notice that the Plaintiff has taken out a summons for Judgment against you for the recovery of the said sum from you and it is fixed for hearing on the 14th day of April, 1949, the substance of Summons for Judgment is as follows:

The Plaintiff to be at liberty to sign in this suit the Judgment against you for Rs. 4,665/3/0 with interest on Rs. 4,500/- due under your five Promissory Notes first one dated 6th February, 1948 for Rs. 800/- and payable 75 days after the said date, the 2nd and 3rd Promissory Notes dated 7th February, 1948 for Rs. 1,000/- each and payable 75 days after the said date and the 4th Promissory Note dated 7th February, 1948 for Rs. 1,000/- payable 60 days after the said date and the 5th Promissory Note dated 8th February, 1948 for Rs. 700/- and payable 60 days after the said date and all the said 5 Promissory Notes passed by you in favour of the Plaintiff and duly presented to you for payment on their respective due dates and dishonoured by you by non-payment, costs of the suit and further interest at 4 per cent per annum till payment and that you may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff the costs of this application and order to be made thereon.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1949.

(Sd.) SAMANT & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Summons for Judgment was taken out by the Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To,

VERUMAL NARAINDAS MAHTANI, the Defendant abovenamed.

Registered 10th day of February, 1949.

(Sd.) VANIA,
ASSTT. SUPERINTENDENT,
City Civil Court. 3800

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BHAGWANRAO RUKMANGADHRAO GAJWE and VIMALCHANDRA MANEKCHAND GANDHI carrying on business in the name and style of Messrs. Vijaya Oil Mill at Falkland Road, 5th Cross Lane Bombay 4 have agreed to sell the said business of Vijaya Oil Mill to our client as a going concern.

All persons having any claim whatsoever to the said business or any assets thereof are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay within 7 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Bombay Dated this 23rd day of March 1949.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Attorneys-at-Law. 3795

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

Petition No. 80 of 1949.

CITATION

George VI by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHIKHABHAI MAKANWAHLA, also known as BHIKHABHAI MAKHANWAHLA, also known as BHIKHABHAI MAKANBHAI and as Bhikhabhai Makanji late of Bombay a widower and retired businessman Hindu Inhabitant residing at the time of his death at 77, Shivaji Park, Dadar, Bombay. .... Deceased.

RANCHHODBHAI BHIKHABHAI MAKHAN WAHLA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at 77, Shivaji Park, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, a businessman ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness MAHOMMEDALLI CURRIM CHAGLA, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 1st day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-nine and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. R. NARAYAN AYYAR,
Sealer.

The 3rd day of March 1949.

Messrs. RAMANLAL AND HIMATLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 3797

AUCTION SALES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY

SALE NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 55 and 56 of Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, the Bombay Port Trust Railway will sell by Public Auction through their Auctioneers Messrs. MISTRY & CO., the undermentioned goods at their Grain Depot and Stores Depot Stations on SATURDAY the 9th April 1949 at 3-0 P.M. and 4-0 P.M. respectively.

Only Licensed Dealers can bid for controlled goods.

The highest bidders of the controlled goods will be required to obtain permits from the Authorising Controllers to enable them to remove the goods from the Railway premises. Certificates of sale of Controlled goods will be given at the Auction by the Officer of this Railway.

The goods bid for must be removed within three days of Sale otherwise wharfage will be charged.

The Railway Administration reserves the right to withdraw any of the articles from the Auction Sale without previous notice. Town Duty on dutiable goods will be recovered from the Purchasers on the spot at Grain Depot|Stores Depot Stations

AT GRAIN DEPOT (3 P.M.)

58	bales F. P. Cotton
1	bora burnt cotton
16	bags cotton seed
7	bags castor seed
1	bag G. N. Seed
13	bags G. N. Oil Cakes
3	bags castor oil cakes
1	bag containing bolts & nuts
1	tin wax
2	empty barrels
3	wagon loads of wooden sleepers.

AT STORES DEPOT (4 P.M.)

2	wagon loads & 25 baskets charcoal.

Bombay, 18th March 1949.

H. A. GAYDON,
Railway Manager.

Under instructions from the B.P.T. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th April, 1949, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.), at Stores Depot Station, unclaimed charcoal consignments.

Stockist:—Messrs. LAKDAVALA LIMITED
25, Old Hanuman Lane,
BOMBAY No. 2

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THE TOWN'S GREATEST FILM IS HERE!

SHOW-PLACE OF THE NATION

ANDAZ

NARGIS
DILIP KUMAR
CUCKOO
V. H. DESAI
and
RAJ KAPOOR

LIBERTY

3-0, 6-15 and 9-30 Plans open 10 a.m. to 8-30 p.m

DIRECTED BY MEHBOOB

A. Jaysinh Release

ROMANCE
set in POETICAL PRAKASH Pictures

Usha Haran

RATNAMALA, ARUN,
JEEVAN-INDU-ULHAS
Director: SHANTIKUMAR
3RD WEEK
SUPER
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Ad. Booking 9-30 to 11-30 & 5 to 7 p.m.
An Evergreen Release

MINERVA'S ROMANTIC COMEDY HIT OF 1949

DAWLAT

AN AVALANCHE OF LAUGHTER
Directed by SOHRAB MODI
Starring: MADHUBALA, MAHIPAL
E. TARAPORE, and JANAKI DASS
COMING VERY SHORTLY
5 THEATRES IN TOWN 5
Watch Further Announcements

ON STAGE SEE
PRITHVIRAJ in
DEEWAR
Friday 25th 10 A.M.
PATHAN
Sat. 26th 10 A.M.
GHADDAAR
Sun. 27th 8-30 A.M.
Rates Rs. 10, 5, 3-8, 3-8, 1-4, As. 10
PLANS OPEN BOOK NOW
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR
AZAD-MAIDAN
DHOBI TALAO.
EIGHTH
EXHIBITION
Various Kashmiri Art, Benarasi Textile, Bombay Silk and Rayon Textile, Beauty Products and other useful articles, industries, Bakery, Soap, Indian and foreign machinery for agriculture. Boring machines and Hand & Power Pumps demonstration. Don't miss to visit and see 'Death Well' and other entertainments.
DAILY: 5 TO 11 P.M.
ADMISSION: 5 ANNAS.

PEDNEKAR & Co.,
LIMITED
SEWING MACHINE DEALERS
172, Girgaon Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22726

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 10, 2006
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Awal 26, 1368
Parsi: Meher 28, 1418.
Sunrise: 6-20 a.m. Sunset: 6-51 p.m.
Moonrise: 03-44, 14-46.

Domestic Occurrence

AHMADI, Mrs. Nairumnissa Ibrahim, widow of Mr. Ibrahim S. D. Ahmadi, I.C.S., F.R.I.B.A., passed away on 19-3-49.

To-day's Engagements

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:—Meeting at 3-40 p.m. YMCA Brains Trust, 6-30 p.m. Panel: Dr. J. P. Sussain, Dr. (Mrs) S. M. Captain, Dr. Mata Prasad, Dr. N. V. Moolani and Mr. Narayan Prasad.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: In connection with 42nd anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Sama), Mr. L. D. Mahajan will deliver an address on "Work among the Adivasis today (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m., in the Prarthana Mandir.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Tenth year inaugural meeting Sri Victor Paranjothy, Director, A. I. R., Bombay, will inaugurate, today, at Sangam premises, at 6-30 p.m.

KANNADA RURAL SONGS: Shri Basappa Umtar, Ramchandra Dandodas and party will sing Kannada Pawadas on Prohibition and Vastra Swavalamban at 9 p.m. today (Thursday) at the residence of Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, "Drummore", Malabar Hill. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay will be present.

PORT TRUST:— Mr. Pannalal Manekial Chinai, alias, Babubhai Chinai, is elected uncontested as a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust representing Piecegoods on behalf of the Indian Merchants Chamber.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Chairman, Executive Committee of the 1st Bombay Provincial Physical Eductaion Conference and Shri S. K. Patil, Chairman, Reception Committee of the conference, will meet Press Representatives at the Congress House today at 6 p.m.

A. I. PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' CONFERENCE

The fifth All-India Conference of Progressive Writers' Association (All-Languages) will be held in the third week of May 1949, in Bombay. Its purpose is twofold: firstly, to review the past work of the movement and secondly, to formulate a new policy in the light of the changed conditions in the country and the world.

AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES' UNION

An annual conference of the automobile employees of the Bombay city will be held at Peoples Hall, Congress House, Bombay on Sunday 27th instant at 9-30 a.m. under the presidentship of Janab Abedally Jaferbhai, president of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Bombay.

FOUND: Class three pass from Malad to Churchgate found at counter of Punjab National Bank. Loser please collect from Chief Reporter, "Chronicle".

Radio

BOMBAY, Thursday March 24.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Ashraf Khan (Gujarati Geets); 7-45 Premlata Nayak (Bhavgeet) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Kausalya Manjeshwar (Bhatiyar) 8-45 News (G).
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 1-0 News (G) 1-10 Bhavgeeten 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music
244 m. 1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
4-30 p.m. School Broadcast 5-0 W. K. Ranade (Bhimpalas) 5-15 Sheikh Ahmad Qawwal and Party 5-30 Children's Half-Hour (English) 7-0 News in (E) 6-15 G. D. Mehendale (Vocal music) 6-30 Harishchandra Kapileshwar (Multani) 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Shankardas Gupta (Hindustani Geet) 7-30 Atuthi Ni Tithi Guest night: Talk in Gujarati 7-45 Film music 8-0 Sheikh Ahmed Qawwal and Party (Qawalen) 8-15 News (G 8-30 Baroda State Orchestra 9-0 News (E) 9-15 "Raja Gopichand" Feature in Gujarati produced by Air 9-30 B. B. C. News story 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Sport Polio Review in English 10-0 Huguette Glyte 10-30 Luis Vajid Mahmood.

VARIATIONS.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
7-45 a.m. News (K) 8-0 Shankardas Gupta Madhukar Rajasthani krut Hindustani songs 8-15 News (H) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 W. K. Ranade (Pahadi).
353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.44 m. (4,550 kc/s)
12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Asraf Khan (Gujarati songs) 1-40 Musical Interlude 1-50 Vanita Mandal Programme for women in Marathi 2-20 Premlata Nayak (Bhavgeet).
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Shankardas Gupta (Hindustani songs) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Kausalya Manjeswar (Jait) 9-0 Eknath Sathaswar and Party (Gaulam) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 G. D. Mehendale (Vocal music) 10-0 Baroda State Orchestra Conducted by G. B. Shinde 10-30 Kausalya Manjeshwar (Malhar).
BARODA
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Geet Gurjari 7-45 Ramanlal Dave (Gujarati songs) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Pandurang Kadam (Tabla recital) 8-25 Jaysukhlal T. Shah (Vocal music) 8-45 News (G) 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Interlude 6-15 For Rural Areas Relayed from Bombay 6-35 Film Music 7-0 Jaysukhlal T. Shah (Vocal music) 7-30 Pandurang Kadam (Gat Toda on Tabla) 7-45 Parichay Sadniye Interview in Gujarati 8-0 Garba 8-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Ramdasbuwa Dandorkar Kirtan in Gujarati 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Ramanlal Dave (Gujarati songs) 9-30 "Kavita" Play in Marathi 10-0 Mayuri Mazumdar (Gujarati songs) 10-15 Ramanlal Dave (Vocal music).

WIVES FAST TO PREVENT UNEMPLOYMENT OF HUSBANDS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Weakened by fasting, and unable even to speak, five young women—wives of two jamadars and three sepoys of the Royal Indian Navy Police Department—are lying on hospital beds in the verandah of one of the buildings in the family quarters at 'Talwar' barracks, near the Sassoon Docks, Colaba.

A knot of other sympathetic women from the group of hundred families housed in the barracks were tending the fasting women and their children, including the three months old baby of 20 year old Sumati Parab, wife of Jamadar Bhaskar Parab, who is one of the 450 men who have been served with notices terminating their services.

Of the five women two, namely, Mrs. Sumati Bhaskar Parab and Mrs. Kumudini Prabhakar Tawde have been on fast for the longest period, having started their ordeal on March 17. They were joined the next day by Mrs. Manorama Malekar and two days later—on the 20th—by Mrs. Sulochana Manadev Raut and Mrs. Kashibai Sitaram Ishawar.

Mrs. Sumati Parab and Mrs. Bhawar seem to be the most affected by the fast and lay on their beds, unable to answer the questions put to them by a reporter of this paper.

Mrs. Manorama Malekar, wife of Havaldar Malekar who spoke intelligently on behalf of all the fasting women told our reporter that they did not believe in any "Isms. They were fasting on a simple issue. The Government of India which had undertaken to care and provide for millions of refugees had mercilessly decided to throw out of employment a handful of its own servants.

These men and their families were now faced with absolute starvation. Having failed to get redress by any other means they had decided to resort to the weapon of fasting and they would not get up till justice was done to them.

It is stated that Dr. Mrs. Gore of the R.I.N. family hospital visited the barracks and tried to persuade them to give up their fast. But the women were adamant.

Meanwhile two notices addressed to the 100 employees under notice have been posted on the Lion Gate of the R.I.N. Dockyard and the "Talwar Barracks". One of them calls upon all the men under notice to surrender their kit and equipment on March 31, failing which appropriate amounts will be deducted from their March salaries. The other notice calls upon the occupants of the barracks to quit on May 1, which in effect is an extension of their time of occupancy by one month.

It may be recalled that the fast is a sequel to the termination of the services of 450 men belonging to the Naval Police Establishment as a result of the consolidation of the army and navy police. This special force was constituted and some of the men have been serving on it since its inception nine years ago. At first, it is stated, they were given assurances that they would be absorbed in some other suitable employment, but when the notices were served they were told that no vacancies existed to absorb them. One of the men affected by the notice told a reporter of this paper that they were prepared to serve even in lesser capacities or on lower salaries in the city police force or anywhere in the districts. But to be absolutely thrown out of employment, he added, amounted to cruelty.

He also stated that the 450 men had 3,000 dependents and all of them were faced with starvation and would be shelterless as well.

28 LECTURES ON CO-OPERATION

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A series of 28 lectures on subjects selected to cover a wide range in the Co-operative field and designed to give a general idea of the whole movement and its working will begin on March 28, at the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Organised by the Greater Bombay Co-operative Board, the lecture series will be inaugurated by Diwan Bahadur Hiralal Kaji, President, All-India Co-operative Institute, and a number of persons, closely associated with the movement and expert in its branches will deliver the series.

Students seriously interested in co-operative problems have been asked to register themselves for regular attendance. Each lecture will be of 45 minutes. There will be two lectures a day between 5-30 p.m. and 7 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the lectures will begin at 3-30 p.m.

Prohibition Committees Reconstituted

The Government of Bombay has reconstituted the City and District Prohibition Committees in the Province for a period of one year. While Collectors are Chairmen of the respective District Committees, the Minister for Excise is the Chairman of the Bombay City Prohibition Committee, which has got three Vice-Chairmen, the Minister for Labour, the Minister for Health and Public Works and the Minister for Backward Classes.

DYEING AND PRINTING EMPLOYEES' UNION

A meeting of the Dyeing and Printing Employees will be held at the Union office today (Thursday) at 5 p.m.

I.N.T.U.C. PLENARY SESSION

The second plenary session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress will be held at Indore from the 5th to the 9th of May. Brisk preparations are afoot to make the session a great success.

Although only two years have elapsed since its inception, the INTUC has made great process in rallying Labour to the ideology of the Congress and weaning away the workers from the control of labour organisations politically allied to destructive creeds. The Indore session is expected to provide opportunity to all the workers of the INTUC to come together, survey the work already done and plan for the future.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Young Men's Hindu Association was held on Saturday last at the Association premises when Shri J. M. Kamdar presided. The annual report for the year 1948 which was adopted at the meeting, referred to the various educational and social activities carried on by the Association such as, Hindi Classes for men and women, educational classes for women, Vyayamshala and celebration of events of national and cultural significance. The Association requires more space and funds to expand the scope of its work. The report concludes with an appeal to the public to join the Association in large numbers and to contribute liberally towards its funds and strengthen the financial position of the Association.

Shri M. L. Dahanukar, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, has been elected as the President of the Association and Messrs. Motilal Tapuriah and Motichand G. Shah have been elected as Vice-Presidents.

FIRESTONE STAFF NEGOTIATIONS FAIL

The President and General Secretary of Bombay Automobile Employees Union had a long discussion with the Industrial Relations Officer of the Firestone Rubber and Tyre Co. Bombay on Monday, 21st instant and in the end the Management informed the Union members that the negotiations have failed and that there was no other alternative but to seek Government intervention and refer the issue for adjudication.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS LOSE RECOGNITION

Issue Of Payment Of Dearness Allowance To Teaching Staff

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Miss Kapila Khandwalla, Secretary of the Municipal Schools Committee, observed today that it was the policy of the Committee to withdraw grants paid to aided primary schools, if they failed to pay adequate dearness allowance to their staff.

Stating this policy before the Schools Committee, Miss Khandwalla added that in one case the Committee had withdrawn recognition granted to a primary school, which did not pay dearness allowance to its teaching staff. She said the Committee had communicated this decision to Government and also informed the primary schools.

The discussion arose when the Committee was considering a report from the Superintendent of the Aided Schools, in the matter of a complaint of Mr. V. G. Joshi, formerly Head-Master of the Khetwadi Registered Primary School, for non-payment of dearness allowance.

Mr. M. Harris said that it was high time the Committee insisted upon implementation of some fixed scales of pay before recognition was granted to any primary school.

The Committee decided to withdraw recognition granted to the Khetwadi School.

Mr. V. R. Tulla, Chairman of the Committee, presided.

Village Water Supply Works In Merged States

The Government of Bombay has directed that the policy regarding the village water supply programme laid down in respect of the regular parts of the Province, should also be made applicable to the areas in the merged and integrated States. However, in the integrated States very expensive works like piped village water supply schemes will not be undertaken without the specific sanction of the Legislature until after these States become merged in the Province.

The cost on account of the village water supply works in the States will be met from the Provincial revenues.

Kolhapur Region Transport Authority

The Regional Transport Authority for the South Deccan Region, Poona, will also be the Regional Transport Authority for the Kolahpur Region comprising Kolahpur State. Both the Regions will have the same Regional Transport Officer, whose headquarters is at Poona.

LIBRARY STAFF UNION

The Hon. Secretary, Library Staff Union, Bombay writes:—

The Library Staff Union, Bombay, has taken up the cases of the employees working in the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society's Library, the Prince of Wales Museum and the People's Free Libraries. Negotiations with the Director of Labour Administration are in progress.

It is a matter for gratitude and satisfaction that the Trustees of the People's Free Libraries represented by Prof. R. D. Choksy and Dr. P. M. Joshi acceded to the negotiated compromise proposals put forward by Mr. Ram, Deputy Director. The Union was represented by Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, president, and Mr. D. W. Joshi, the Hon. Secretary of the Union.

In this connection it may be noted that the Trustees have agreed to reconsider the conditions of service as soon as the finances of the Trust improve. In the meanwhile, it is earnestly requested that the trustees who are personages of high status and position and high standing, should approach the Government, Bombay Municipal Corporation and the munificent public for financial support to these institutions of public libraries which have been doing very useful service to the public by providing one of the essential utility services to the citizens of Bombay.

RAZVI'S ARABS SENT HOME

States Ministry Pays Their Fares

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Five hundred Arab irregulars, former members of Kasim Razvi's "Ittehad" army, left Bombay last evening under heavy military escort in a "Moghul Line" ship for Aden, from where they will be sent to their respective homes in the Middle East.

The boat, S. S. Mohamadi, was scheduled to sail from Ballard Pier in the morning but was kept waiting for the arrival of a special train from Hyderabad bringing the Arabs. The heavily-guarded train reached Victoria Terminus at noon and the men were carefully transported in lorries to the Ballard Pier for embarkation.

Scores of armed police and rifle-bearing military guards stood on both sides of the Gangway and around the boat as one by one the 500 Arabs were checked and allowed to go on board.

There were twenty Arab women in "purdah" in the big group, the first batch of Hyderabad Arabs to be sent away from the State. More special trains are expected to reach Bombay in the coming weeks.

The States Ministry, Government of India, have paid the fares for the departing Arabs who will be under military guard till the ship docks in Aden

POSING AS POLICEMEN

Four Persons Arrested In Two Days

BOMBAY, Wednesday.—The City Police arrested four persons during the past two days for posing as policemen and stealing money from unwary persons.

The first incident concerns one Bajirao Shamrao who was relieved of Rs. 105 when he was asleep at V.T. station lounge. Abubaker Mohamed and two others, it is alleged, posed they were members of the police force and searched the victim. Abubaker was arrested on Tuesday, the day following the incident. His associates are still at large.

At Thakurdwar, the police report, Hargovind Jairam was relieved of Rs. 500 by Ibrahim Kasam and two others under similar circumstances. All the three alleged culprits were arrested on Tuesday soon after the commission of the offence.

In both cases the culprits were released on bail.

UTILISING EVERY ACRE OF CULTIVABLE LAND

Bombay Government's Production Drive

The Government of Bombay is taking steps to ensure that not one acre of cultivable land in the Province remains uncultivated. It has instructed the Collectors to compile information regarding such lands throughout the Province, including the merged and integrated States. The work will be done by "talatis" under the supervision of Malatdars.

Section 65 of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 empowers the Government to assume management of lands remaining uncultivated for any two consecutive years, through default of either the landlord or the tenant or for any other cause whatsoever. Such lands, on their management being assumed by the Government, can be leased at rents equal to the amount of assessment. These powers were taken by the Government with a view to ensuring that all possible cultivable lands are utilised towards producing more food, which is one of the vital needs of the country today.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, March 23 (API.) Following is the daily weather summary for Wednesday, the 23rd March, 1949:—

Yesterday's shallow 'low' over west Rajputana lies this morning over the sub-montane districts of the East Punjab. It is likely to move away across the East Punjab hills.

Weather has been dry except for isolated thundershowers in Assam, the south Bombay Deccan and the extreme South Malabar. Night temperatures have been above normal over most parts of the country.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 24TH:—A few thundershowers are likely in the hills of the East Punjab and the west United Provinces, in the south Bombay Deccan and the adjoining districts of Hyderabad and Mysore and along the Orissa—Northern Circars coast and in Assam. Isolated dust or thunderstorms may also occur in the plains of the East Punjab and the adjoining districts of the West United Provinces.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, March 23 (API.) Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from December 1, 1948, departure from normal recorded at 98-00 hours (I.S.T.) on 23rd March, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 93 72 0 0 minus 0.2 Allahabad 92 67 0.15 minus 0.8 Bangalore 92 68 0 0.5 minus 0.7 Baroda 102 65 0 0.1 minus 0.2 Belgaum 95 65 0.1 0.2 minus 0.5 BOMBAY 89 75 0 0 minus 0.3 Calcutta 93 76 0 1.4 minus 1.3 Colombo—71 0 14.6 minus 0.4 Cuttack 96 77 0 0.3 minus 1.9 Darjiling 62 47 0 2.2 minus 1.0 Dehra Dun 79 61 0 7.7 plus 0.8 Hyderabad (Dn) 100 72 0 0 minus 1.3 Lahore 75 57 0.3 3.9 plus 0.8 Lucknow 83 59 0 2.8 minus 0.5 Madras 94 72 0 1.7 minus 5.8 Mahableshwar 67 68 0 0 minus 0.6 Mussoorie 58 49 0 6.5 minus 3.1 Nagpur 101 60 0 0.1 minus 1.9 Ootacamund 75 49 0 1.0 minus 3.3 Pachmarhi 88 59 0 0.5 minus —1.7 Patna 92 69 0 3.9 plus 2.0 Peshawar—64 0.2 6.5 plus 1.1 Poona 100 67 0 0 minus 0.3 Rajkot 94 68 0 0 minus 0.3 Sholapur 102 79 0 0 minus 0.9 Simla 53 46 0 8.1 minus 0.6 Surat 100 71 0 0.4 plus 0.1

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INDIAN ARMED FORCES REGULAR COMMISSIONS

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from unmarried Indian nationals and Gurkha subjects of Nepal to reach Federal Public Service Commission, Post Box No. 186, Council House, New Delhi, by 2nd April, 1949 for the combined examination for admission to the Military Wing of the Armed Forces Academy and the Initial Training Wing of the Royal Indian Air Force for the course commencing in January, 1950. Application forms and full particulars may be obtained from the Federal Public Service Commission or nearest Military Sub-area Headquarters or recruiting Office.

AGE LIMITS—

Civilian candidates must have been born (i) NOT earlier than 2nd January, 1929 and NOT later than 1st January, 1932 for the Army and (ii) NOT earlier than 2nd January 1929 and NOT later than 1st July, 1932 for the R.I.A.F.

Personnel serving in the Army who wish to compete for admission to the Military Wing must have been born NOT earlier than 2nd January, 1926 and NOT later than 1st January, 1932.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION:

Must have passed Matriculation or equivalent examination. Applications from those candidates who have appeared or intend to appear for the Matriculation or equivalent examination will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed the examination before the date of commencement of F.P.S.C. examination.

SELECTION—

Candidates who qualify at the written examination of the F.P.S.C. will be required to appear before Services Selection Boards.

Applicants for admission to the 7th Course (Military Wing) whose results are NOT yet known are advised, if otherwise eligible, to submit their applications for appearing at this examination. If they are successful for 7th Course, their applications will be cancelled.

A.C. 540

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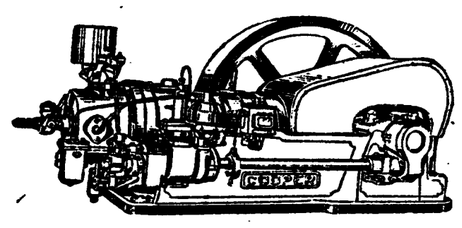

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Bombay To Be H. Q. Of Atomic Research

DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

Govt. Thinking Of Inviting Foreign Scientists To Help Scientific Activities, Says Nehru

NEW DELHI, MARCH 23 (A.P.I.): THE PRIME MINISTER PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU REPLIED TO A SERIES OF QUESTIONS IN DOMINION PARLIAMENT TODAY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY IN INDIA.

Replying to Dr Monomohan Das, Pandi Nehru said that the expenditure during the current financial year for research on atomic energy would be about Rs. three lakhs. This department which was part of the department of the scientific research was located in Delhi.

The atomic Commission was headed by Dr. Bhaba and it included Dr S.S. Bhatnagar and Dr. Krishnan. Dr. Monomohan Das asked if there was any link or close relationship between Indian Atomic Commission and such Commissions of the Commonwealth countries. Pandit Nehru replied: it is a curious question. Naturally we wish to maintain links with scientific organisations and atomic commissions as far as possible.

Mr. Kamath: Will the development atomic energy be directed towards destructive purposes or peaceful purposes here?

Pandit Nehru—The development of atomic energy in India will be directed towards peaceful purposes.

Mr. Kamath—In view of the fact that atomic development is kept a top-secret, how do the Government propose to train our scientists.

Pandit Nehru—There are certain parts of atomic research that are considered absolutely secret but there are certain other parts which are relatively less secret. Several countries are in possession of those parts. Those parts which are absolutely secret will not be available to this country and the other parts may be available to those who will co-operate with them.

Pandit Nehru said that there were several Universities which were carrying on research in nuclear science and the Government were helping them.

Mr. Tajmal Husain—Is there any proposal to manufacture an atom bomb here.

Pandit Nehru—No sir. We are not thinking in terms of an atom bomb. We are thinking in terms of processing the energy which may be used for research work. We propose to put up a factory.

A member—Is there any proposal to have an atomic research institute in India.

Pandit Nehru—We are carrying on the research and it may be developed. The headquarters of that research will be in Bombay.

Mr. Kesava Rao—Is Government contemplating inviting any German scientist.

Pandit Nehru—We are continually thinking in terms not merely for the atomic energy but for scientific work of inviting eminent scientists from aoroad.

TRADE RELATIONS

The trade relations between India and Tibet were still governed by the Anglo-Tibetan Trade Regulations of 1914. There were no through motor transport facilities for the exchange of goods between India and Tibet. India exported cotton piecegoods, iron salt, tea, sugar stationery and hides and skins. While Tibet sent to India raw wool, woollen carpet, skin furs minerals, livestocks and foodstuffs.

The Commerce Minister Mr. N. G. Neogy gave these details in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa in Parliament today.

INDIAN LOSSES IN FAR EAST

Claims for compensation for losses sustained during the war by Indian nationals in Burma, Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak Siam and the Philipines have been registered by the respective war damage claims commissions of those countries.

Dr. B. V. Keskar disclosed this in Parliament today in reply to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao. Dr. Keskar added that in respect of damage sustained in China, Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies, the claims of Indian nationals had been included in the reparations claims against Japan before the Far Eastern Commission. No compensation has, however, actually been paid by any country. Adequate representations had been made by the Government of India, where necessary, to the authorities concerned to ensure that in payment of compensation Indian claimants got their due share.

Dr. Keskar said that with regard to Burma and Malaya negotiations in this regard had far advanced and the matter would soon be decided. With regard to other countries they had not yet advanced, for a final decision. Only in regard to Burma and Malaya figures of losses were available.

Scientific Treatment of all Diseases.

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PACIFIC PACT IN OFFING?

Dr. Evatt Likely To Start Negotiations While In Washington

MELBOURNE, March 23. (PTI-Reuter): The Canberra correspondent of the "Melbourne Herald" reported today that Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, was expected to visit Washington, to start negotiations for a Pacific Pact.

His visit would depend on the Bank's Nationalisation Appeal Case in which Dr. Evatt is now appearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in London, the correspondent said.

He added that Sir Frederick Shedden, Australian Defence Secretary, now in Britain, would go to Washington to explore the possibility of American participation in the Guided Missiles Development Programme at Woomera Range, Central Australia.

Inquiry Into Sugar Syndicate's Affairs

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI March 23.

Government of India have decided to set up a committee to enquire into the affairs of Sugar Syndicate and its utility in development of sugar industry 'vis a vis' sugar prices, it is learned here. The question of sugar prices has already been referred to the Tariff Board. Meanwhile, sugarcane prices are expected to be lowered in order to secure large acreage for wheat. This by itself should bring down prices of sugar.

"INDIA SPEAKS" WITHDRAWN

NEW DELHI, March 23, (API): The film "India Speaks," shown in New York and objected to by the Indians there, had been withdrawn from circulation as a result of representations made on behalf of the Government of India, said Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister, External Affairs, in reply to R. K. Sidhva in Parliament.

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta: "Is it a fact that Hollywood producers continue to produce films prejudicial to India?"

The question was ruled out by the chair.

Ranga Submits Ambitious Food Production Plan

NEW DELHI, March 23. (UPI)—An ambitious one-year programme for food production has been submitted to Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru by Prof. N. G. Ranga M.C.A. and Member of the Congress Working Committee on behalf of the All-India Kisan Congress. A dynamic drive in co-operation with the 'kisan' has to be made if the present food crisis is to be effectively tackled, says the Plan.

The Plan stresses the need of treating the food crisis as a special emergency and of giving the same priority to food production as was given to the Defence Department during the war. It also insists that advice and direction to various Departments of the Central government and Provinces should go from the Prime Minister's level and there should be a General Council consisting of the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Food and Agriculture, Finance, Railways, Industry and Supply and Works, Mines and Power, so that all consumers goods needed by agriculturists, could be made available to them at controlled price, in adequate quantity.

The plan suggests that government should re-orient their attitude towards peasant and pay fair price and create other incentives to induce the peasant to take to intensive cultivation and prefer foodgrains to cash crops. To bring 'kisan' leaders into contact with the government's Food Production Programme, the scheme asks government to set-up Food Councils in every village, through elections.

It also urges upon the government to take anti-malarian measures in order to bring one million acres of naturally irrigatable land on the Eastern Ghat in Orissa and Andhra under cultivation. This, the plan says, would produce nearly half a million tons of additional rice within the next two years.

The existing acreage under irrigation has also to be more intensively cultivated to yield at least another one million tons of paddy.

Once the peasants are brought into effective partnership with the government from village, right down to the Centre and they are given a fair deal, it would be possible, the Plan says, to make India self-sufficient in food within two agricultural years.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT EDITORS DEAD

NEW YORK, March 22 (UPA): S. McClure, one of America's great editors, died last night at St. Barnabas Hospital, the Bronx, it was learned today. He was 92 years old.

McClure originated the McClure Newspaper Syndicate and was the editor of "McClure's Magazine." McClure was the discoverer of scores of literary figures who became famous, including Willa Cather. His magazine was filled with writings of such authors as Mark Twain, Robert Louis Stevenson, Arthur Conan Doyle and Rudyard Kipling.

Convictions For Breach Of Control Orders

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), writes:—

For selling bread unlawfully and at higher than the controlled price, Inamulhuk Iliaskhan was sentenced to three months' Rigorous Imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' Rigorous imprisonment; for similar offence, Abdul Jawab was sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' Rigorous Imprisonment on each of the two counts.

For attempting to transport fents, Vishwas Samandas was sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and fined Rs. 4,000 or in default to undergo four months' Rigorous Imprisonment.

For failing to surrender ration cards and possesing the same unlawfully, Sebastian James was sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month's Rigorous Imprisonment.

For failing to notify departure, Ramchandra Chatur Dhobi was sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and fined Rs. 20 or in default to undergo two weeks' Rigorous Imprisonment.

* * *

For transporting cotton cloth without a permit, Sultanalli Gulamhussein and Alfred Soddar were each sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and in addition the former was fined Rs. 1,000 or in default to suffer six months' Rigorous Imprisonment and the latter Rs. 500/- or in default to undergo three months' Rigorous Imprisonment. For similar offence, Bhimraj Trikamchand was sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month's Rigorous Imprisonment.

For serving eatables to more than 24 persons, Ramji Mohanji Bhujbul was sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and fined Rs. 400 or in default to undergo three months Rigorous Imprisonment.

* * *

Digamber Ganesh Kashar was convicted for drawing rations on absentee's card and sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50/- or in default to undergo one week's Simple Imprisonment. For similar offence three other persins-Baharia Jaya Samant, Chandulal Panachand Shah and Sadashiv Sonu Khelkar were convicted and fines ranging from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 40/- were imposed on these persons.

Fais Mohamed Mirsab was convicted for unauthorised possession of Ration cards and drawing rations unlayfully thereon and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200/- or in default to undergo 2 months' Rigorous Imprisonment. For similar offence, two other persons Shah Kachra Meghji and Khandu Gangaram Mohite were convicted and sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment each and to pay fines of Rs. 40/-, and Rs. 21/- respectively.

Telaram Besaya Nainapa was convicted for failure to surrender the ration card of his deceased daughter and sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15/- or in default to undergo one week's Simple Imprisonment.

RS. 66,000 WORTH PROPERTY STOLEN

Gang Of Alleged Burglars Apprehended

BOMBAY, Wednesday.—The Detection of Crime Branch, CID, in the early hours of this morning arrested a gang of five men alleged to have been concerned in a number of housebreaking and theft cases involving property worth Rs. 66,000.

Working singly and in groups they are stated to have broken into flats in the Mahim and Kingsway areas during day time when the residents were out for short periods and removed highly-priced jewels, diamond-studded ornaments, and currency notes and clothes.

Police said the gang operated according to pre-arranged plans, kept watches over buildings on their list and invariably left behind them the iron jemmy used to rip open doors and window bars.

Dhaishan Jairam, Ganesh Buddhhoo, Basudeo Naharilal, Samanlal Surnju and Bhikaprasad Jageshwar, the arrested men were produced in the Esplanade Court, and remanded in police custody.

One More Arrest In Postal Kidnapping Case

SURAT, March 23 (API).—One person was arrested here yesterday in connection with the "postal van kidnapping" case of Ahmedabad.

It is stated that along with a police official of Ahmedabad, Surat Police searched the House of Avvaudhin Farid in Sydpura and arrested him.

(Continued from Col. 7)

and prejudicially affected thereby;

(2) to take charge of evacuee property through Government agencies set up in either Dominion and acting under the control of the Inter-Dominion machinery;

(3) to collect and realise the rents, profits and income of evacuee property from date of their occupation, and pay taxes and incur expenditude on administration, management and maintenance of property, and keep an account of the same.

(c) payment of taxes, cesses, duties assessments, levied by Central or Provincial Government or by any Local Body, and all other outgoings in respect of evacuees property, should be suspended, or in the alternative, they be paid or satisfied out of collections of rents and profits of such property.

DISPLACED SIND HINDUS DEMAND NEW DEAL

Compensate Refugees From Property Of Evacuees In Each Dominion

The following resolutions was passed at the meeting of the Sind Hindu Property-owners' Association held recently at Bombay:

This meeting held on 10th March having carefully considered the Inter-Dominion Agreement regarding evacuee property made at Karachi on 13th January, 1949, resolves that in its opinion:—

The Agreement is incomplete on the face of it inasmuch as consideration of disposal of agricultural property and the problem of the treatment of Trust Property have been deferred, and the definition of an "evacuee" still remains to be settled.

The Agreement is also unsatisfactory inasmuch as:—

(a) the area in India to which the Agreement is applicable is very narrow and limited, leaving out of count several important areas, notably Province of Bombay, United Provinces, Central Provinces, and Hyderabad Deccan, where there is considerable Muslim evacuee property which should be covered by the Agreement, so that the evacuees from Pakistan whose property in Pakistan far exceeds in value the property of Muslim evacuees from India in the areas to which the Agreement at present applies (in these areas, very little urban property is left by Muslims) may be better, if not fully, compensated;

(b) it is not clear if paragraph 2 (b) of Part III referring to requisitioned property applies to requisitions made before the date of the Agreement, and whether the periods of requisition prescribed by the Agreement are to commence from the date of prior requisition or from the date of the Agreement;

(c) whereas, there is a provision for an Inter-Dominion machinery for determining compensation for property acquired by Government, there is no such provision for requisitioned property, which includes property taken over by Government for rehabilitation purposes and will thus form the bulk of evacuee property;

(d) it is not clear whether the Custodian of Property, other than acquired or requisitioned property, can recover arrears of rents or mesne profits of properties occupied by refugees either forcibly or otherwise, for period prior to Custodian taking charge of it.

"UNDERMINED IN PAKISTAN"

The Agreement has at its very inception been undermined in Pakistan:—

(a) whereas it was agreed that "the Dominion and Provincial Governments in whose area the property is situate will do, everything in their power to see that no organised attempts are made to keep the prices of evacuee properties below the market level by forming rings, syndicates, boycotting or otherwise", pernicious propaganda which remains unchecked on the side of Government has been let loose on the platform and in the Press in Pakistan, enjoining Muslims, directly or indirectly, not at all to acquire the property of Hindus and Sikhs, or in any case, not to acquire it at prices which are really very low, but still deliberately said to be inflated, thus sagging the already artificially lowered prices;

(b) the Pakistan Government has a few days after the signing of the Agreement passed an Ordinance requiring every visitor from India to Pakistan to produce, before his departure from Pakistan, an Income-tax clearance certificate, if he has stayed in Pakistan for more than fifteen days, thus deterring Hindus and Sikhs from proceeding to Pakistan for disposal of their property, on account of past bitter experience of delays and harassment in obtaining Income-tax certificates.

MUSLIMS IN BETTER POSITION

In the matter of evacuee property, the Muslim evacuee is in a far more advantageous position than the Hindu and Sikh evacuee inasmuch as:—

(a) in India, except for areas to which the Indian Evacuee Property Act applies, there is a clear unrestricted field for disposal of property of Muslims who can take advantage of the present boom in land prices in India;

(b) the Indian Ordinance which required production of Income-tax certificate precedent to registration of a document of transfer of property has lapsed in India and today a Muslim can evade payment of his income tax dues, dispose of his property at high value, and have ready cash to clear out of India with it, if he has not already left India, thus causing a great drain on the wealth and capital of India;

(c) on the other hand, in Western Pakistan there are numerous measures and restrictions imposed by law, and by administrative measures, on transfers of property, and from time to time more and more fetters are being forged for making transfers of property more and more difficult and onerous;

(d) numerous instances have occured where even property of Hindus who are still in Pakistan, not only themselves but their families too, has been treated as evacuee property, declared abandoned and allotted to refugees. The definition of the expression "evacuee" in Pakistan Ordinances is very harsh and unjust, and it is more harsly and unjustly construed in actual practice, as an owner is required not only to remain himself in Pakistan but have his family as well with him; and often though so remaining in Pakistan he is told that his residence is not bona fide.

However good and beneficial the Agreement may be regarded, a very large number of evacuees, good many of whom are ignorant and illiterate and have not sufficient financial means at present, will not be able to transfer their properties by private effort. Past experience has shown that in actual working of any agreement, numerous unforeseen difficulties arise, which, to all intents and purposes, nullify any agreement.

SUGGESTION TO GOVERNMENT

Taking into consideration the above facts and circumstances, a stage has arrived when the only alternative left is that the evacuee property should be dealt with on Inter-Dominion basis, that each Dominion Government should take over the evacuee property at valuations fixed as shown hereinbelow and adjust their accounts inter se as may be found feasible, and on its own side, each Dominion should compensate its evacuee subjects from the property of evacuees from its Dominion, and the process of compensation should go on as more and more evacuee property, if any, is acquired by either Government, thus causing no drain on the revenues of Government;

And in the meantime,

(a) the Government of India should, to accelerate rehabilitation at once pay to the owners of small properties valued upto a limit of Rs. 20,000 each, cash compensation to the extent of the value of their property, and to owners of properties valued at more than Rs. 20,000 each, partial cash compensation of atleast Rs. 20,000 for the time being;

(b) the Indian Evacuees' Property Act should at once be extended to the whole of India, and at least to the Province of Bombay, United Province, Central Provinces and Hyderabad Deccan, if any substantial benefit is to accrue to evacuees from Pakistan; ....

(c) the Agreement with Pakistan with regard to evacuee property should be extended to the whole of the India and at least to the areas mentioned above.

INTERIM ARRANGEMENT

As preliminary to taking over of evacuee property by each Dominion as suggested above, the following interim arrangement should by mutual agreement be put into effect forthwith:—

(a) by negotiated agrement, there should be one uniform law affecting treatment and disposal of evacuee property in both Dominions;

(b) an Inter-Dominion machinery should be set up, with right to an affected party to appeal to an Inter-Dominion Judicial Tribunal, for the following purposes:—

(1) to fix valuations of property as on rates of April 1947, as the date of creation of two Dominions will not be a fair criterion, serious disturbances having occured before then and land market seriously

(Continued in Col. 4)

BARODA'S COLOSSAL TASK IN RANJI TROPHY FINAL

Phadkar And Ramchand In Bright Century Stand

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Only an epic innings from the bat of the magnificent Vijay Hazare can now save earn the Ranji Trophy for Baroda. Left 714 runs to win with the commencement of the net cricket season to do it in, Baroda have scored 93 runs for the loss of Sohoni and Adhikari. The Indian champion is still in the middle with an undefeated 12 to his credit.

Two catches dropped before play was three-quarters of an hour old this morning helped Bombay's remaining three batsmen to add 152 runs between them before the last batsman was dismissed. Phadkar put the very first ball of the day straight into the hands of Gul Mohammad at third slip and a little later when Ramchand had hardly opened his account he made the same stroke and was dropped in the same place, this time by Ghorpade. On both the occasions Vijay Hazare was the bowler to be penalised.

Had these two catches been accepted Baroda would have batted much earlier and would have had a lot of runs less to score. As matters turned out Phadkar and Ramchand, associated for the ninth wicket put on over a hundred runs and substantially prevents a comparatively small Bombay total.

Dalvi was out very early this morning, largely, or almost entirely due to Phadkar's fault. He played Hazare towards vacant extra-cover and called for a single. But as Dalvi had proceeded more than half way down the wicket, Phadkar realised the danger of the run as Adhikari ran in to gather the ball and Dalvi was sent back. Before the batsman could regain his crease, however, Adhikari had aimed truly at the bowlers' wicket from a difficult angle and the eighth Bombay wicket fell at the total of 220.

Ramchand came in and received a life almost immediately. But after this blemish he played himself in and then proceeded to clout the Baroda attack so effectively that he reached his half century before Phadkar. Both the batsmen were making grand strokes Ramchand in particular showed plenty of vigour and pounch behind his strokes which he made off almost every loose ball he received from the bowlers. So complete was the mastery of the two Bombay stalwarts that Gul Mohammad had 22 runs hit off him in the two overs he bowled today.

Phadkar tried to unsettle the bowlers by shifting his stance about, but this had no effect on the bowlers who continued to strike a good length. Sohoni was bowling to a well-placed field and it was not quite easy to get runs off him, although he was not bowling at his full pace. Once Sohoni had been removed from the firing line, however, runs came at a faster rate. Shinde, who had been brought on coming in for considerable punishment as did Adhikari who did not enjoy his first innings luck.

Phadkar was out shortly before the lunch interval when he put a slower full toss from Sohoni back in his hands in attempting a back drive. Included in his timely innings were 9 fours, including a magnificent cut past Adhikari at point which fetched him four runs at the cost of Gul Mohammad.

Bombay's lastman survived till the lunch interval. After the break Ramchand was fortunate to be missed twice and on two separate occasions he gave possible chances which were not convincingly attempted. He was, however, out to attack the bowlers before they got his partner and the long handle which he used for the occasion excuses his lapses after the lunch interval.

Shinde rounded off the Bombay innings with a ball which Tarapore made no attempt to play. The ball appeared to have pitched outside the leg-stump but umpire Sinha appeared to think otherwise and his belated decison surprised including the bowler.

Baroda commenced their final reply in a much more enterprising manner than they had done in their first innings. All loose balls were hit and all possible runs were taken. Though this was bright cricket it did not last very long. Sohoni put a short ball from Ramchand straight into the hands of Irani fielding forward of short leg some twenty yards from the bat. Adhikari who was very quiet, had his off stump knocked back by possibly the best ball of the match. Phadkar who was bowling at his usual speed, change his pace for this particular delivery with the full start and bowled an off-break that did not turn. Adhikari was prepared for the turn of the ball, but it came straight and found Adhikari's off stump unprotected.

The magnificent Hazare stayed at the wicket till the end of the day's play collecting 12 runs during the time. Vichare has also remained unbeaten with a good knock of 45. He is heading for his second fifty of the match and the confidence with which he is facing the Bombay bowlers augers well for Baroda who want ment to stay with Vijay Hazare as well as themselves capable of slightly pushing the total along.

Two balls, but perhaps two balls alone behaved abnormally during the sixth day. Both of them were towards the close of play when Ramchand was bowling to Hazare. The first rose sharply from a good length spot but as the ball was well outside the off stump Hazare had made no attempt to play the ball. The other ball was also from Ramchand and again to Hazare. In his next over he made a ball come in very sharply from outside the off stump into the wicket. But Hazare, again making no attempt to play the ball had his leg well outside the off stump and the consequent appeal was disallowed. It is not possible to say whether the second ball turned so sharply entirely due to some spot on the wicket. The other ball, however, made it quite clear that the wicket though still far too perfect for a sixth day's play might occasionally send up a ball or two and perhaps no more during a day's play. But even so, it might be enough to unsettle a batsman playing confidently and might even earn a wicket.

Baroda still need 622 runs for a victory and as the merger of that state may possibly see the disintegration of that state's cricket team, as well as in view of the immense task facing them, it would certainly be in the interests of cricket if they were to register a victory and snatch the match and the trophy out of the grasp of the local side.

THE SCOREBOARD

BOMBAY (FIRST INNINGS) 620

BARODA (FIRST INNINGS) 368

BOMBAY (SECOND INNINGS)

K. C. Ibrahim c Ghorpade b Sohoni	14
B. R. Irani lbw b Sohoni	2
M. K. Mantri b Sohoni	20
Uday Merchant c Nimbalkar b Gul Mohammad	70
P. R. Umrigar c and b Gul Mohammad	45
K. M. Rangnekar b Sohoni	5
M. M Dalvi run out	14
M N. Raiji c Sohoni b Gul Mohammad	22
D. G. Phadkar c and b Sohoni	63
G. Ramchand not out	80
K K. Tarapore lbw b Shinde	4
Extras	12
Total	361

Fall of wickets: 1/3 2/45 3/54 4/164 5/173 6/173 7/199 8/220 9/330 and 10/361.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
S. W. Sohoni	43	15	86	5
Vijay Hazare	27	9	55	0
S. G. Shinde	26.4	3	98	1
Gul Mohammad	11	1	48	1
Vivek Hazare	9	1	27	0
Adhikari	7	0	35	0

BARODA (SECOND INNINGS)

S. W. Sohoni c Irani b Ramchand	18
S. K. Vichare batting	45
H. R. Adhikari b Phadkar	16
Vijay Hazare batting	12
Gul Mohammad, R. B. Nimbalkar, The Yuvraj of Baroda, S. G. Shinde, D. K. Gaekwad, J. M. Ghorpade and Vivek Hazare to bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 2 wkts.)	93

Fall of wickets: 1/36 and 2/93.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
D. G. Phadkar	11	4	12	1
P. R. Umrigar	3	2	1	0
K. M. Rangnekar	1	0	9	0
B. R. Irani	2	0	7	0
G. Ramchand	10	4	19	1
K. K Tarapore	19	4	41	0
M. N Raiji	2	0	2	0

Umpires—Messrs. P. K. Sinha and M. G. Vijayasarathy.

PARSEE GYM. & C.C.I. TIE IN T.T. LEAGUE

Match In April To Decide Championship Honours

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The last of the matches in the BPTTA Table Tennis League was played this evening when the Parsee Gymkhana beat the second string of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana by five matches to nil. The League has thus resulted in a tie between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Cricket Club of India, both of them having lost only once during the course of the Championship—to each other. Sometime in the first week of April the two foremost Clubs in this popular indoor sport will meet in the deciding match for the Championship honours. A very keen and thrilling struggle is expected as both the teams have a galaxy of local stars playing for them.

It will be remembered that today's match was the one which had been the subject matter of a protest lodged by the Hindu Gymkhana with the BPTTA, claiming a walk-over over the Parsee Gymkhana as the latter had failed to turn up for their match on its due date earlier in the season.

The BPTTA had recommended to the Hindu Gymkhana to reconsider their decision to demand a walk-over, as, if they had insisted the authorities would have had no option but to award a walk-over to the Hindu Gymkhana "B" team.

The Hindu Gymkhana Committee agreeing that the matter was "a trivial one", in the better interests of the game, very sportingly agreed to play the match. I call it sporting because they knew full well that they had no semblance of a chance of winning, strong as the Parsee Gymkhana team is.

The two Captains, R. B. Desai (Hindu Gymkhana) and K. H. Kapadia (Parsee Gymkhana) settled the issue amicably and played off the match this evening. With the Kapadia Brothers K. H. and D. H. playing for them, and Sam Motiwalla as their third man, there was never any doubt as to the overwhelming superiority of the Parsee Gymkhana team. And they did not disappoint either. They won five matches out of the six played.

D. H. Kapadia for the Parsee Gymkhana won both his matches very easily, one against the left-handed S. N. Gandhi, and the other against the Hindu Gym's skipper R. B. Desai.

K. H. Kapadia had not the same easy passage as had his brother. He beat Desai easily in two straight games, but V. V. Prabhu, the hard hitting player, extended him fully to three sets.

The only match lost by the winners was when Sam Motiwalla lost to Gandhi in three sets, and in the other match he played Sam was extended by Prabhu to three sets.

The following were the results:—

D. H. Kapadia (Parsee Gym) beat S. N. Gandhi (Hindu Gym) 2-0; beat R. B. Desai (Hindu Gym) 2-0.

K. H. Kapadia (Parsee Gym) beat R. B. Desai (Hindu Gym) 2-0; beat V. V. Prabhu (Hindu Gym) 2-1.

S. N. Motiwalla (Parsee Gym.) lost to S. N. Gandhi (Hindu Gym) 1-2; beat V. V. Prabhu (Hindu Gym) 2-1.

JEPSON CUP HOCKEY COMMENCES

BOMBAY, Wednesday

In the Jepson Cup Hockey Tournament which commenced on the Association Ground this evening Mazagoan Docks gained a solitary goal win over Bombay Port Trust 'B' Phillips scored for Mazagoan Docks in the second half of play.

Later in the evening Black Spiders and Khatau Sports shared two goals. Khatau scored for Black Spiders. Bangera scored for Khatau's.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana Ground

4-30 p.m. Khalsa Club vs. Maharashtra.

5-30 p.m. Bhopal Wanderers vs. Tata Sports

(Invitation Tournament).

Association Ground

4-30 p.m. G. I. P. "B" vs. Mahim Gymkhana.

5-30 p.m. Boys Own Club vs. Telephone S. C.

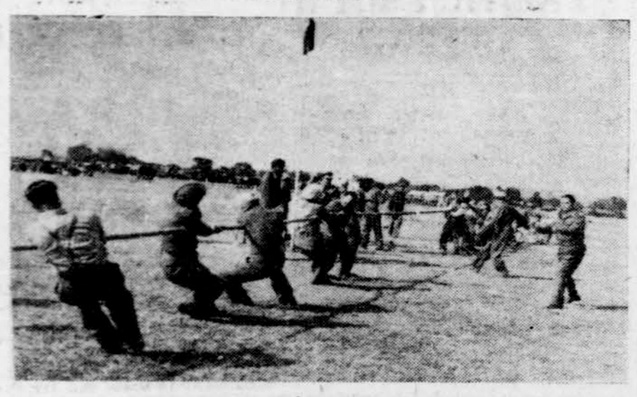
(Jepson Cup)

BILLIARDS

P. V. M. Gymkhana

5-15 p.m. Miss Freny Arajanwalla vs. Miss Rhoda Shroff (Final of Women's Open Billiard Tournament)

RELAXATION FOR INDIAN TROOPS IN KASHMIR



After the cease-fire, troops stationed at Jammu had time to relax and held sports in the Line of Communication Area. A tug of war between Civilians and the Army. Brig. Sardanand Singh is seen backing up the Army team. —P.I.B.

PAKISTAN OPENS CEYLON TOUR

Dismiss Ceylon XI for 149 And Score 173 For 5

COLOMBO, March 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Pakistan Touring team which arrived here on Sunday began a two-day match against a Ceylon Eleven side here today.

Winning the toss, the tourists who were playing their first match sent in the home side to bat.

Lunch was taken with Abeyasekera and the Ceylon's Captain Coomaraswamy at the crease with 12 and two runs respectively.

Ceylon innings eventually ended at 149, the last five wickets realising only 9 runs Khan Mohamed bagged four for 19 while Chippa claimed three for 33.

Pakistan started their innings with Nazar Mohamed and Imtiaz Ahmed. Nathaniels and Coomaraswamy initiated the Ceylon attack.

Ceylon had a cruel run of mistortune for Nazar Mohamed and Imtiaz Ahamed were both missed before they had opened scoring.

Thereafter the batsmen became more careful and sent up 10 after 15 minutes. But at 18 Imtiaz Ahamed was bowled by Coomaraswamy when his score was 13.

Pakistan lost another wicket—Nazar Mohamed—before tea which was taken with a total of 31, Mohamed Saeed batting 3, Alim-ud-Din batting nil.

CEYLON (FIRST INNINGS)

Makin Salib lbw Mohamed Amin	43
M. Rodrigo c Imtiaz Ahmed b Chippa	7
M. Wright b Chippa	5
C. E. Abeysekera b Khan Mohamed	34
Coomaraswamy st. Imtiaz Ahmed b Chippa	29
M. Kasipillai c Imtiaz Ahmed b Khan Mohamed	19
A. P. Calladine b Khan Mohamed	1
B. J. H. Bahar lbw Anwar Hussein	0
E. C. Kelaart c Fazl Mahmoud b Khan Mohamed	3
Kern lbw Anwar Hussein	0
E. B. Nathaniels not out	0
Extras	8
Total	149

Fall of wickets: 1/35 2/41 3/70 4/113 5/140 6/145 7/146 8/146 9/147.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Khan Mohamed	11.2	4	19	4
Anwar Hussein	7	1	17	2
Maqsood Ahmed	3	1	5	0
Fazal Mahmoud	12	5	26	0
Murrawat Hussein	4	0	16	0
Chippa	15	4	33	3
Mohamed Amin	8	4	25	1

PAKISTAN (FIRST INNINGS)

Nazar Mohamed c Makin Salib b Nathaniels	11
Imtiaz Ahmed b Coomaraswamy	13
Alim-ud-Din c Kern b Nathaniels	0
Mohamed Saeed not out	72
Maqsood Ahmed c Abeyasekera b Nathaniels	19
Anwar Hussein st. Rodrigo b Abeyasekera	46
Extras	12
Total (for 5 wickets)	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Wickets fell at 8, 24, 35, 63 and 173.

	O	M	R	W
Nathaniels	15	4	53	3
Coomaraswamy	9	2	26	1
Bahar	3	1	19	0
Kelaart	8	2	27	0
Kern	8	2	19	0
Abeyasekera	2	0	17	1

BOMBAY WINS WOMEN'S NATIONAL HOCKEY

NEW DELHI, March 23

The Bombay Eleven beat the Bengal Eleven by two goals to nil in the final of Women's National Hockey Championship here today.

Both sides threw away a number of chances in the first half of the play which started at a fast pace. While the winners' attackers oftentimes came upto the goal mouth, the Bengal forwards were held in check right back. P. Thomas of Bombay always cleared. The losers forwards hit wide several sitters.

Some determined efforts of the losers were foiled towards the end of the play when right out D. Stevens put centre forward G. Ellis in possession to push in but Custodian E. Bamba was vigilant and brought off a sharp save.

Shrimati Namgiri, daughter of H. E. Shri Rajagopalachari, the Governor General of India gave away the trophy to the winners.

TEAMS

BOMBAY:

E. Bamba, P. Thomas and E. Edwards, J. Hibert, Mrs. Lyon and R. Hajjoff; C. N. D'Souza, M. Chisholm, G. Smythe, P. Badal and E. Arklie.

BENGAL:

M. Radesca; S. Hines and M. Stracey; D. Loustau, B. Catchick (Captain) and H. Fortescue; D. Stenves, S. Steddart, G. Ellis, N. Jordan and P. Bocarro.

Seven Clubs Should Be Sufficient For Golf

LONDON, March 21 (PTI-Reuter): Seven Golf Clubs are sufficient, according to 50 percent of the Golfers who expressed an opinion following the English Gold Union's survey 50 percent were against a limitation to seven although quite a number thought that a limit of eight or nine would not be harmful to the performances of players whose clubs at present number anything up to the maximum limit of 14.

What was most interesting was the fact that competitions held, at the suggession of these English Gold Union with a limit of seven Clubs indicated that the ecording was qute as low as would be obtained when playing with a full set.

The Royal and Ancient Gold Club, which controls the game, are to be advised of the English Union's survey of its Clubs and Associations.

Chief support for a limitation to seven Clubs came from the Artisan's Association and the National Association of Public Golf Courses. This is not surprising when remembering that players concerned usually carry their own clubs and so make the weight as little as possible.

More ordinary Club members may come round to a similar view if the expense of Caddies grows. The 20 shillings—a-day asked nowadays by Caddies, for simply carrying the bag of Clubs compares adversely with the few sillings before the war.

What is more the Caddies of those days were generally keen students of the game and offered valuable advice on the club required for a shot on a course which they knew intimately and which, perhaps the player, as a visitor did not.

The present day Caddie is too frequently an otherwise out of work person who knows very little about Golf.

Many of the old time professionals favour a reduction in the number of clubs used and when recalling those "good old days" it was rare to see a player with more than ten clubs at the most.

There were none of the graded sets, introduced by America, with often as many as ten iron Clubs of different loft.

John Henry Taylor, winner of five Open Championships, won his first competition with seven and sees no sense in the present large umber. What is more he recalls his seven by their old golfing names, not by numbers as do present players. There certainly seems more of a golfing atmosphere about such names as Cleek and Baffy, rather than number one or some other number according to the degree of loft provided.

Lusitanian's Conquer Hindustan Aircraft

ENTER SEMI-FINAL OF INVITATION HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY

LUSITANIANS	2	HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT	0
TIMES OF INDIA	1	GOANS S. C.	0

Lusitanian's earned the distinction of being the first team to enter the semi-finals of the Invitation Tournament by virtue of their superb win over Hindustan Aircraft Sports' Club from Bangalore.

Two snap goals by Woodcock in the first half of play enabled the Lusis to conquer the much spoken off outfit from Bangalore.

Besides having the services of about eight provincial players, the Bangalore outfit were well used to ground conditions, but the Lusis defence worked wonders in the goal area, as well as in the intermediate line. Patrick D'Souza and Walter D'Souza were mainly responsible for the first time clearances. Saxby was slightly off-shade today. Woodcock was most effective.

For the Bangalore outfit, MeBridie was outstanding in defence, Natesh, Raja Gopal and Fitzgerald worked hard. While Domingo was seen to advantage on the leftwing. The goalie Deshamuthu kept the scoring low by some of his clever goal-line saves, but unpreparedness beat him twice.

Hindustan Aircraft making their first appearance in this tournament were well matched against the Lusitanians and for the first five minutes Lusis held sway, but then the Aircraft men settled down and proved a constant source of trouble to the Lusis defence.

The Lusis goal suffered a narrow escape when from a goal mouth melee Fitzgerald banged the ball in but Menezes saved. Then again Domingo tried but a defender stopped with his leg and a penalty should have resulted, but things were too crowded in the goalmouth to make head or tail of what happened.

Umpire Scott was given the benefit of doubt.

Lusitanian's opened their account midway through the opening half when mainly due to Saxby, who did all the spade work and passed to Woodcock, who drew the goalie. Deshmuthu out of charge and put the Lusis in the lead.

Deshamuthu brought off some good brilliant saves and on one occasion he should have been pulled up when he headed the ball on purpose. but he was allowed scott free by umpire Wences.

Woodcock was again responsible for the Lusis second goal when from his own half he dribbled past all the defenders and ran into circle to score a beautiful goal. Just a minute before the interval.

Hindustan Aircraft, on resumption tried to cover their first half lapses and Menezes in Lusis goal had a difficult shot to save when Raja Rao, the right inner banged into goal. but he did save well.

Raja Gopal had a good shot at goal, off a pass from Domingo. but Patrick D'Souza intercepted well. a short corner chance came the Bangalore sides way, but Menezes saved a feeble hit from Mac Bridie. The rebound was again tried but the ball went over the cross bar. Patrick D'Souza once again stopped Natesh from scoring when at the nick of time he pushed his stick in his way.

It was too late when Hindustan Aircraft really got going, they managed to force three corners but all were in vain. Lusitanians were now on top and many good scoring chances were missed. G. Braganza missed with only the goalie to beat. Saxby worked his way well alone but in the circle shot feebly, the goalie saving well.

In the last few minutes of play Woodcock after drawing the goalie out connected the ball well, but the ball slowly dribbled wide of the post. Saxby a little later missed a good solo chance, when he pushed to goalmouth, the ball dribbling past wide Lusitanians prevailed by two goals to nil. Hindustan Aircraft were just unlucky on the run of play, but they can show their paces in the Aga Khan which will follow soon.

TEAMS

LUSITANIAN'S 'A'— Menezes, S. Dias, W. D'Souza, F. Gama, P. D'Souza, M. Vaz, L. Vaz, Woodcock, Saxby, C. Braganza, H. Bocarro.

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT: Deshamuthu, MacBridie, Gangasdaran, Padavat, Unnikrishnan, Verraragavan Natesh, Raja Rao, Fitzgerald, Domingo, Raja Gopal.

UMPIRES: Scott and Wences.

Times Enter Quarter-Fianl

Times of India and Goan Sports met for the third time in this tournament and the Pressmen prevailed by a solitary goal scored in the first half of play by L. Branganza. Times now enter the quarter finals of the tournament where they meet East Punjab Police.

Times of India had to be without the services of John Vaz today, due to a swollen knee. No appreciable difference was made by Hopkinson playing right outer for he was hardly seen to be made use off in the attack.

Times of India playing without John Vaz in the attack today attacked more often than the Goans Sports. Times opened their account midway through the opening half when L. Braganza scored with a sitter.

The exchanges were even and the scoring chances that were wasted were also equal. Caesar Gomes of Goan Sports had a good opportunity of putting his side ahead, but the ball went wide. Then Anthony Braganza missed two good chances fumbling badly. Times crossed with a one goal advantage.

On resumption Times had a grand opportunity of increasing the score, F. Correa pushed into goal, the ball went across goalmouth, L. Braganza lying handy failed to connect. Then Correa had another chance of scoring but C. Pereira intervened and cleared. Playing left half C. Pereira was outstanding in the intermediate line.

Midway through the scored half Elly was injured on the forehead by a cut from the stick. He returned after medical attention. Goan Sports now gave the Times defence a hard time and on three occasions nearly scored. Caesar Gomes proved an incessant danger and on all three ocassions he attempted to score, but Brown saved.

Towards the last ten minutes of play some hard hitting was witnessed and the Times defence were seen to some rough tactics. Umpire Pearce had to warn S. D'Souza the Goans half back, but he should have also warn Elly, who was really the culprit. Times won by their solitary goal advantage of the first half.

THE TEAMS:—

TIMES "A":— Brown, Roberts P. Fernandes; H. D'Souza, Tony Vaz, L. D'Souza C. Hopkinson, L. Braganza, J. Rodricks F. Correa, T. Elly.

GOAN S.C. "A":— W. D'Souza; J. D'Souza, G. D'Costa, S. D'Souza, C. Fernandes, C. Pereira, C. Gomes, F. Almeida, C. Correia, A. Braganza, G. Fernandes.

UMPIRES:— Lelio and A. Pearce.

Miss F. Arajanwalla Entres Women's Billiards Final

BOMBAY Wednesday.

Miss Freny Arajanwalla (plus 50) entered the final of the Women's Open Billiard Tournament, by defeating her sister Nargesh (plus 30) in the semi-final this evening at the P.V.M. Gymkhana.

Freny's highest break of the evening was 14, whilst her sister was singularly unfortunate inasmuch as the balls were rolling most unfavourably for her and Freny beat her by 200 to 180 points.

The winner now meets Miss Rhoda Shroff in the final tomorrow evening at 5-15.

As the final is to be played of 250 points up, the handicaps will have to be freshly alloted and the same will be amounced before the commencement of the final.

Mrs. Meherbanoo F. S. Talyarkhan, the President of the P.V.M. Gymkhana will distribute the prizes.

INTER-RAILWAY ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT IN DELHI

The Railways Minister to the Government of India, Mr. N. Gopalswami Ayyangar, performed the opening ceremony of the 15th Indian Inter-Railway Athletic Tournament at the Irwin Stadium, New Delhi, on the 19th instant. Ten Railways have participated. The photo shows the M.S.M., the G.I.P., and the E.I. Railways taking the oath.

BOMBAY RACES

SPRING MEETING

5th DAY

Saturday, 26th March '49

DAY ENTRANCE

FIRST: Gents Rs. 5/8 Ladies Rs. 3/8 || SECOND: Rs. 3/8

RACING UNDER IDEAL CONDIIIONS

The Bombay Chronicle

We fail to see things in their totality and we erect barriers that keep kindreds apart.

—JAGDISH CHANDER BOSE

FINANCE BILL DEBATE

After a desultory debate for two days, the Finance Bill has been referred to Select Committee. There had already been a general debate on the Budget and discussions on separate subjects in voting for grants. The debate on the Finance Bill might well have been concentrated on the specific proposals in the Bill or on Government's financial policy as disclosed by it. But as usual the debate passed on to a variety of topics that had little to do with the Bill. One can only hope that some of the criticisms and suggestions might somehow be useful to the Select Committee.

Most speakers made the familiar plea for economy but the old-time insistence on reducing military expenditure was not much in evidence now. On the contrary, speakers like Prof. Ranga stressed the need for further strengthening the defence and political forces in the country. With regard to taxation in general, several speakers suggested that not many would mind the taxes if the proceeds were wisely expended on nation-building activities. Even with regard to the additional tax on coarse cloth and the increase in postal rates, Mr. A. V. Thakkar said he would not criticise these too much provided the poor man got the benefit. People are evidently beginning to feel that, if they are to enjoy peace in a war-threatened world and the various amenities of a civilised life, they have to pay a price. Naturally enough, the public want the Government to explore all the possibilities of economy, especially in civil administrative expenditure. Mr. Manabar Tyagi complained that the strength of the Central Secretariat had increased five-fold adding that the British "had run the administration much more efficiently with about a hundred officers, while at present there were 468 officers". The Finance Minister in his reply only stated that senior officers today turned out a much higher standard of work than they did under the old regime. It may also be that responsible Government and post-war conditions have much increased the work of officers. However, possibilities of economy should be scrupulously explored.

A common complaint in Parliament was about double taxation by the Central as well as the Provincial Governments. The Finance Minister admitted the problem of over-lapping and suggested that either an agreement in the subject might be reached between the Centre and the Provinces or the House in its constitution-making capacity might make suitable provision. It should also be remembered that from the central tax proceeds the Provinces receive grants and subsidies which appreciably reduce the burden of double taxation. On the whole, the Budget proposals were received by the House with subdued criticism and several constructive suggestions, which will doubtless be duly considered by by the Select Committee. It is not unlikely that our entire tax structure will be radically altered under the new Constitution. The Expert Committee, already announced, to investigate the national income will be duly followed by another to review the present system of taxation. It is reasonable to hope that under the new system the annual budgets will not reflect prosperity in the country but will also be conducive to greater prosperity.

Wanted Figures

In the debate in the Bombay Assembly on grants for education, Mr. B. G. Kher pointed out that the provision for primary education which was only Rs. 1.3 crores in 1938-39 had now been raised to nearly Rs. 6 crores. The latter figure evidently bears marks of the prevalent inflation and we should like to know the latest available figures for the number of students in primary schools, with the corresponding number in the previous year. Educational statistics used to be published annually in the past in the reports by the Director of Public Instruction, though the reports were often much belated. For a few years past we have not received these reports. We hope they are not discontinued. "Every effort", said Mr. Kher, "is being made to spread primary education to all the villages of the province". The announcement will be better appreciated if it is illustrated with relevant figures about the number of villages with and without schools.

Most serious are the reported irregularities in the payment of salaries to primary teachers. Long delays in paying salaries to the generally ill-paid primary teachers inflict severe hardships on them. Government should see how far the delays are due to delay in paying grants to schools. Another irregularity mentioned by Mr. Kher himself is that some teachers are made to sign vouchers for increased salaries in order to show the department that they were being paid according to the scale approved by Government. It is something that Government has asked educational inspectors to pay surprise visits to suspected schools and check their accounts to see if there are any malpractices therein. Heads of schools found guilty should be given deterrent punishment and their names should be published. The teachers, cheated out of their due salaries, should realise that by allowing themselves to be duped they do the greatest injury to themselves and become accomplices in wrong-doing.

Commonwealth Conference

The Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers which is to meet in London in the third week of April, has important decisions to take. So far as India is concerned, her position has been made clear beyond doubt or suspicion. She is firm in her determination to be an independent sovereign Republic. She has no desire to cut herself off from the rest of the world. Of this she has given concrete proof by her staunch adherence to the United Nations. And in the Commonwealth itself she has shown her readiness to co-operate with other units. There is anxiety on the part of Indians that the Commonwealth should be a progressive force in world politics but at no time has it been suggested that this attitude should be ready-made by others for India's benefit. Pandit Jawaharlal has repeated, times without number, that India is ready to take her place among the progressive elements in the Commonwealth and to join issue with the reactionaries. The North Atlantic Pact, as we have pointed out, makes it imperative that Commonwealth policy be decided early and definitely. The barring of one line of aggression must naturally turn trouble along other less secured channels. Asia is an obvious sphere for aggressive action and already trouble has manifested itself in most Asian countries. The danger to India can and will be warded off by nationalist India which will fiercely defend its new-won freedom. But for the Commonwealth, it is a vital question and it is at the coming London conference that matters have to be threshed out. India will watch the preliminaries and the proceedings with active interest.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Mr. Truman, the U.S. President, and Mr. Alben Barkley, the Vice-President joined in a radio broadcast to Iran yesterday in the first of a series of daily "Voice of America" "programmes aimed at countering Russian propaganda in that country".

Mr. Truman said he hoped that the programmes would strengthen Iranian-American friendship.

Mr. Barkley said that "our admiration goes to the Iranian people for their past resistance to anti-democratic forces".—UPA.

* * *

Addressing the Indian Council of World Affairs in New Delhi, Mr. Anthony Eden said: "In Britain today there was an immense fund of goodwill towards India".

Does "Britain include—Mr. Winston Churchill?

* * *

"I have been", said Mr. Eden further "much impressed in the short time that I have been with you by the friendly and understanding spirit with which you have greeted us".

And we are much impressed by the fact that this tribute has been paid by the Deputy Leader of the British Conservative (Tory) Party.

* * *

Speaking on the Finance Bill in the Indian Parliament, Sri Mahabir Tyagi thought that nobody should grumble about taxation.

Evidently, Sri Mahabir Tyagi belongs to the category either of the too-little-have-nots or the too-much-haves.

* * *

Supporting a demand for outlawing the Communist Party, Mr. Shantilal Shah asserted in the Bombay Legislative Council that the record of the Indian Government after freedom was better than that of the Soviet Union after the October Revolution.

Mr. Shah is recklessly illadvised to ignore the possibility of an Indian October Revolution and its possibilities.

* * *

In reply to a question in the Bombay Council, Mr. Morarji Desai said, apropos of the arrest at the Santa Cruz airport in September last of Mr. Hasanally P. Ebrahim and his detention, that the papers the latter had attempted to destroy in the lavatory were not found to be incriminating.

Mr. Hasanally P. Ebrahim, however, held a contrary opinion about the papers he attempted to destroy in the lavatory.

* * *

China's powerful Legislative Yuan (Assembly) today urged the new Government to appeal to the Communists to speed up arrangements for peace talks—Nanking Report.

Not necessary. The Communists are already speeding up arrangements for peace talks along the banks of the Yangtse. Also in the Southern Provinces.

* * *

President Truman is going to ask for broad discretionary powers in the distribution of arms for Europe when the programme is submitted to Congress.

It is not yet known whether in the matter of rushing the U.S. to the military aid of an Atlantic ally, the President will be given broad discretionary powers or strict powers to be discreet.

* * *

The U.S. Government has denied visas to twelve delegates including four Britons who were invited to the New York 'World Peace Conference.'

Are they suspected of being—er—er—among those who would help the Soviet Union to "pursue the aggressor" in America?

* * *

In connections with Burma's request for a loan, Mr. Leonard Gammans (the well-known ex-Malaya civil servant and Tory M.P.) asked in the British Parliament: "Before you consider a loan to the Burmese Govefnment will you be quite sure there is a Burmese Government?"

A crushingly decisive question. But we have all known, haven't we, that Mr. Gammans doesn't like the Burmese Government.

Marwar's Nation Building Plan

JAWAI WATER PROJECT TO IRRIGATE 80,000 ACRES

By Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya

(Ex-Member, Standing Committee Of The All India States' Peoples' Conference).

III

The nation-building plan undertaken by the popular Ministry of Marwar is discussed by the auther in the last article of the series on Marwar of Today. It is an uphill task for the Government to see this plan through because Marwar has manifold problems—famine, illiteracy, feudalism.

The Popular Ministry of Marwar is faced with famine, Pakistan border, Feudal system, reactionerism, communalism, poverty and illiteracy. However, the Ministry has taken up several nation-building activities. While the Ministry is busy in solving the important problems of Marwar, the rank reactionaries and opportunists are trying their best in exploiting the people with the tales of black-marketing, bribery and corruption. They are gradually spreading dissatisfaction and disillusionment among the people who had hoped much from the attainment of Political freedom. One should not believe that immediately all poverty, ignorance and disease would cease but should have an idea that a new spirit was going to pervade Marwar which would enable the people themselves to work wonders.

JAWAI RIVER PROJECT

The Jawai River Project is a combined irrigation and Hydro-electric development located in the Aravali foot hills in south-east of Jodhpur State, and is the first of its kind in Rajputana. The project is designed to give perennial irrigation to some 80,000 acres of land which is dry and barren at present to produce such crops as wheat, cotton, tobacco, sugar, vegetables, fruit, green manures, etc.; and about 5000 K.W. of Hydro-electric power will be produced in two power stations. The total cost of the project is estimated at over Rs. 2 crores, and it is hoped that the first irrigation flow would be given this year.

OPPOSITION BY JAGIRDARS

Even such nation-building activities are opposed by the Jagirdars. The main difficulty of the popular ministry was the opposition of the Jagirdars against acquisition of the land to be irrigated, much of which is in their possession. The ministry exercised considerable patience in dealing with them, and though it was decided to appoint a Land Acquisition Officer to assess compensation payable for the acquisition of their land at a joint meeting of the principle Jagirdars and Government Representatives some Jagirdars under the leadership of Kanwar of Sanderao continued to defy the Marwar Government. The Popular Ministry was, therefore, forced to take action and arrest him. The result was that the resistance of the small group of defiant Jagirdas has been broken and the Land Acquisition Officer has now been able to proceed with his work smoothly.

EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION

The battle against illiteracy, which is 95 per cent in Marwar as against 87 in the Provinces, has been proposed to be fought on two fronts:

(1) By undertaking the education of children between the ages of 6 and 11 years boys as well as girls with great rapidity, and

(2) by undertaking a State-wide programme of Adult Education for all adults above the age of 11 and particularly of those in the age group of 11 to 45 years.

The Popular Ministry has spent more than 12 lacs rupees on education and the Shiksha Mantri, a tried young leader of Marwar Lok Parishad, Shree Mathura Dass Mathur has chalked out a detailed programme for Primary Education, Basic Education, Middle School Education, High School Education and College Education. 36 per cent teachers associations have been established and Compulsory Military Training of boys in the 9th and 10th Classes has been introduced in one of the Intermediate College of Jodhpur, at a recurring cost of Rs. 36,000 per annum. An Adult Education Conference was held for furthering Adult Education in the State, and an Adult Literacy Week was celebrated last year on a big scale from October 20th to 25th. An Act to make provision for the compulsory primary education of children in Marwar has also been enacted recently.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Special attention was paid by the Ministry to the supply of immediate needs of Jodhpur hospitals. Maternity treatment and Wards were improved, Dental treatment, Ear, Nose and Throat treatment was also improved and a Conference of Vaidyas was inaugurated by the Shiksha Mantri for encouraging Ayurveda in Marwar. Apart from appointing new Health Inspector, opening new 7 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, enforcing the Marwar Births and Deaths Registration Act and Pure Food Rules the Ministry has ordered that the manufacture of Ice Candies be Banned forthwith to save children consumers from Typhoid, Enteric, Dysentry, Diarrhoea and Tensilities, as the Ice Candies do not possess any nourishment. A Nutrition Committee was appointed in October 1948 for Nutrition Drive in the State.

CLOTH & OTHER CONTROLS

Cloth was de-controlled in March 1948 at a time when the Popular element was introduced for the first time in the Jodhpur Cabinet. Jodhpur being a border State, having Muslims residing in a strip 15 miles wide within Marwar's western border with relations across the border in Pakistan, and cloth being much dearer there than in Jodhpur, the de-control of cloth presented a special and difficult problem of smuggling in this State. In the solution of this problem, the Prime Minister Shree Jianarayan Vyas took keen and personal interest. He undertook extensive tours on the border area and himself detected some cases of smuggling. It is interesting to note the modes by which cloth was smuggled. Cloth was carried in pillows mattresses, in trunks with false bottoms, in tiffin carriers, water pots and other utensils in fruit baskets, in mail-vans, in rest-vans of drivers, in dining cars and Indian Refreshment Cars. It was also kept concealed in the roof of Railway carriages, in Electric battery boxes and in spaces between the wheels of carriages, in bath-room and in open spaces between railway windows. Cloth was also carried wrapped on the bodies of both men and women and kept hidden under usual garments. In one case cloth was found concealed in the water-tank attached to the Railway Engine. In all 2031 cases were detected and estimated at approximately Rs. 4,80,033-10-6.

With the imposition of control on cloth distributing agencies, co-operative societies and other agencies have been organised and nearly 1321 retail shops have been opened in Marwar. The medium and coarse varieties used generally by the poorer section of the people are available to the consumers at the low rates. Although the Government of India have fixed a margin of 20 per cent for the retail rate over the actual ex-mill rate of cloth, the Government of Jodhpur have fixed the maximum retail price throughout Marwar as 15 per cent over the ex-mill rate. Similarly the retail rate of yarn has been fixed at 10 per cent above the ex-mill rate as against the 15 per cent permitted by the Government of India. The quota of coal, Iron and Steel, Petrol has been increased and the Supply Department is being re-organised.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Realising the growing needs of Greater and new Marwar the Government have approved three schemes of immediate execution, for improving building and Industrial sites in Jodhpur City. The schemes are for developing Masuria Colony and Bakhatsagar Tank Bed area, Industrial Area near Masuria and Stadium Area. The Government is using bull-dozers to reclaim valuable site in Jodhpur City. The Popular Ministry has improved Road Transport. The Prime Minister, Shree Vyas, is the President of the Board of Communications. The services have been doubled, Revenue increased by lacs and extra 944 miles covered. As against 27 contracts for services operating before March 1948 and covering 846 miles are today 52 contracts for a distance of 1,790 miles. The Ministry has established a Radio Broadcasting Station at Jodhpur. The Ministry is searching for coal-mines in Marwar. The Search for Coal has produced water near Gunga, Tehsil Sheo.

RELIEF TO REFUGEES

After the separation of Pakistan from this country, India had to face a refugee problem unparallaled in the history of the world. Marwar being on the border of Pakistan, had fully to share the effect of this great calamity. There are 46,102 refugees in Marwar. The Ministry has proposed to spend nearly 8 lakhs. The question of Domicile rights, Employment of Refugees, housing scheme, loans, school and students, labour class, Destitutes Vocational Training Centre and Nari Shala, trade facilitities etc. have been dealt with by the Ministry with the help of Refugee Advisory Committee.

JODHPUR RAILWAY

The total length of Jodhpur Railway, after the separation of the Sind Section is 807 miles. A landmark in the history of Jodhpur Railway was the sanction of revised scales of pay, which have brought the staff in Classes III & IV in scales upto Rs. 220 and also in respect of some of the supervisory

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Hands To Mouth?

Dr. John Matthai has thrown new light on an old problem. He has declared himself in favour of intelligent, individual birth control. And he has issued a grave warning against birth control by artificial methods. We should have thought it was all just the other way about. After all the "intelligent" way can occur only to the intelligent, and do we need less of these? But let us not contradict the Finance Minister. He went on to tell the Assembly that if birth control was applied as a general rule the country would be left without the population necessary to undertake the responsibilities before it. This is rather an understatement. If it becomes a general rule, there would be no population left in a couple of generations; and a little later no country and, need we add, no responsibilities. We are sure that only a lapse of memory is responsible for Dr. Matthai's omission to tell the House that every birth may mean an extra mouth to feed but it also brings two extra hands to get work out of. This danger of not having enough men in the country is a harrowing picture. And those who have seen the difficulties attendant on the Grow More Food campaign will easily understand that what is difficult with the miserable vegetable will be impossible with intelligent, semi-intelligent and unintelligent human beings. Therefore before the Hamlets of the modern age are misled by the not-to-be desire, it is well that the Finance Minister has emphatically struck a positive note. With hands to mouth in the ratio of two to one, what have we to fear? Certainly not more mouths.

Soviet-U. S. Contest Over Iran

The Soviet Union has never forgiven Iran for the spirit of independence which that country showed in dealing with Soviet demands on it. The application of the heat has only varied in temperature and manner, as it were, but it has been there all the time. Lately the radio took over from the diplomat with Baku and Moscow broadcasting denunciations and threats. According to our Teheran correspondent, Teheran radio having suffered long enough in meek and patient silence, has in recent weeks launched on a policy of retaliation and has been giving the Soviet Union as good as Iran has been receiving. Now, the United States has taken a hand in this radio war with inaugural encouraging broadcasts by President Truman and Vice-President Barkley themselves. This war is bound to warm up rapidly. But a good many friendly observers cannot help wondering with anxiety where the U. S.-Soviet Union contest will lead Iran, a non-Atlantic Pact, neighbour of the Russian Bear.

French Departmental Elections

Complete official returns for the French departmental elections on Sunday last have given a clear-cut victory to the "Third Force", the coalition of Government parties comprising the Socialists, Radical Socialists, M.R.P. and independent radicals. In the districts where no candidates secured an absolute majority there is to be a second ballot on Sunday next. But the results are expected to reflect those of the previous Sunday. These departmental elections represent a change in public opinion during recent months. Earlier elections, both local and national, had resulted in sensational gains for the de Gaullists and the Communists at the expense of the 'Third Force" parties. The decline of the latter was so definitely pronounced that the de Gaullist demand for General Elections to the National Assembly was based on fully justifiable confidence.

Welcome Trend

General de Gaulle's Rally of the French People has again emerged as the largest single party, and, according to the percentage of votes cast, the Communists still retain their place as the second most popular party in the country. But there is a definite drop in the votes polled by both, while the "Third Force" has gained at the expense of both. The present election represents a trend towards the decline of the de Gaullists and the Communists and rehabilitation of the "Third Force" in popular favour. This is the striking feature of the election. It is far from decisive yet and there is every danger of the "Third Force" losing regained ground unless the coalition holds and provides France with a comparatively stable and progressive Government. But the trend is welcome. For, there can be no doubt that domination of France by either the two extremist parties, the reactionary dictatorial Rally of the French People or the revolutionary dictatorial Communist Party will surely plunge the country and the people into civil war, chaos and national disaster.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Our M.L.A.'s

Sir,—In a young democracy like ours, much depends on the quality of work turned out in the various legislatures. In these days of efficiency, when minimum educational standards are fixed for clerks and even peons in Government service and are rigidly adhered to, it is regretting to note that no such minimum educational standards are laid down for candidates standing for elections to the various legislative bodies.

Looking to the debates in the various legislatures of this country one is constrained to observe the enormous waste of public time and money by some of the members bringing in irrelevant issues in the midst of important discussions.

As general elections are fast approaching, I would humbly like to bring it to the notice of the Hon. the Premier and to the Hon. Minister for Law with a suggestion to fix, say, Matriculation, as a minimum educational qualification for candidates to the various legislatures of the country. It is time that efficiency is brought into the legislatures also.—Yours, etc.,

T. R. RAGHAVAN.

Sales Tax Act 1949

Sir,—I would like to bring to the notice of the business community in general that the Government has now introduced the penalty section for non-submission of quarterly return along with the receipted chalans within the prescribed time. It was represented to the Government by institutions and individuals that the Sales Tax Department should send the forms No. VI along with the required chalans for payment at the end of every quarter to all the Registered Dealers individually specifying the time-limit within which they have to submit it.

Assurance was given by the Government for following that procedure as soon as possible as it will serve the purpose both of publicity of the provisions of the Sales Tax Act and of accommodating the business community. May I again request the authorities concerned to follow this procedure from the quarter ended 31st March 1949 as there is not much time left now for it?

It may be said to the credict of the Sales Tax Department that they give a list of items of Schedule No. I & II gratis to every dealer. But may I point out that the exhaustive list is coming rather too late to be of much practical use to the business community? May I take this opportunity of requesting the authorities concerned that the up-to-date list in both schedules has undergone big changes as amended by the Sales Tax Amendment Act 1949 and it may be published at a very early date—if possible—before April 1 1949 when it comes into effect.

The day-to-day changes in the Rules of the Sales Tax which are being published in the Gazette as and when necessary, may be also put on the notice-boards at the Narandas Building for the benefit of the assessees.—Yours, etc.

BALVANT RAY A. TRIVEDI.

Ban On Private Tuition

Sir,— The student world is happy beyond words to hear of the Government's ban on Private tuition for the secondary school headmasters.

I, on behalf of the student world wish to congratulate our Popular Government for their bold and deserving step. No doubt the teacher-world will frown and fret and yet may continue their illfamed profession 'in black market'. So it would be better if our Government will inform our student world, how to co-operate with them and to whom they should complain if and when black market flourishes among our teachers.

I do hope our respected teachers will co-operate with us in doing our Government's work easy. In my view, this Act is great help to our teachers who were degrading themselves by their illfamed profession in the eyes of the public.—Yours, etc.

G. K. DEODURG.

Abolish First Class

Sir,—The Railways have abolished the old 2nd class. They have started Inter Class.

The middle class, the sick, the infirm cannot afford to travel first class. They cannot be comfortably in Inter Class.

The Assembly members say that they will give sleeping accommodation to third class-passengers in time. What is the service rendered to the public by abolishing old 2nd class? The real change necessary was to abolish the first class to compel the higher classes to mix with the ordinary class. There are murders and loot in first class which is secluded.

I appeal to the railway to post conductors to regulate passengers.

The conductors must not allow passengers to overcrowd and they must force cambrous luggage to be weighed and put in the luggage van. The conductors must see that water closets are cleansed and supplied with water.—Yours etc.

BHAGVANJI ANUPCHAND.

An Arts And Science College In Kanara

Sir,—Kanara College Society, Kumta, under the dynamic leadership of its Presidents, Dr. A. V. Baliga is able to announce today that its proposed Arts and Science College at Kumta in unique natural surroundings will function from June next. The University Committee headed by Principal Karve of the Fergusson College who inspected the site and buildings expressed themselves as highly impressed. A lot of spade-work yet remains to be done but it is hoped that the sympathy and support of the Government as well as the public will continue to flow in the same generous measure as hitherto. The Government of India have approved the Society for purposes of Section 15B of the Income-tax Act so that assesses who have given donations after the first of April last or give them now to the Society will be entitled have their total assessable income reduced by amount of such donations. Two fine blocks of buildings for classroom and hostel accommodation have been erected at a cost of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees. A further sum of a lakh and half is needed to start the College on a sound basis.—Yours etc

L. S. KAMAT.

OPEN AIR

For the last few weeks I have noticed that all the Drumstick trees in the vicinity have been looking most unhealthy. They put out a lot of fresh young leaves and had a remarkably good crop of flowers, which, in a short time, gave place to a long, slim "drumsticks", and then, quite suddenly, the leaves appeared just to shrivel away, and the swelling drumsticks were left hanging from almost bare branches. The flowers and fruits, strangely enough, did not seem to be affected by whatever was damaging the leaves. Drumstick trees are so brittle and dangerous to climb that it was not easy to find out what was the cause of the trouble, but when I looked at a tree which had sent out shoots fairly low down on the trunk, I found out that the leaves were covered with tiny, thread-like, green caterpillars. I have not yet discovered which moth is responsible for laying the eggs from which these caterpillars emerge, but it is certainly a scourge where drumstick trees are concerned.

D.R.

Year's Extension Of Control On Essential Commodities

PARLIAMENT ACCEPTS MOOKERJEE'S MOTION

New System Of Priorities For Goods On Railways

NEW DELHI, MARCH 23. (A.P.I.): THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT EMPOWERED THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TODAY TO CONTINUE THE CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES FOR ONE MORE YEAR UPTO MARCH 31, 1950.

The House adopted a resolution moved by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, seeking extension of the power for a year. The commodities include foodstuffs, cotton and woollen textiles, paper, petroleum, iron and steel, mica and spare parts of mechanically propelled vehicles.

During the debate on the motion some members expressed themselves in favour of decontrol of paper and petrol and partial relaxation of control on cotton and textiles.

The Minister assured the House that control operated only against essential commodities whose prices were high, and said that he would examine each case carefully.

PRIORITY ON RAILWAYS

Earlier, the House adopted a bill extending the system of priority for transport of goods on the Indian Railways by one year.

The Bill was moved by Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways and Transport, who said that the extension of the system was necessitated by the famine conditions in Gujarat and shortage of wagons.

Proceedings In Detail

Parliament today agreed to the Prime Minister, Pt. Nehru's motion for election of Standing Committees for the seventeen Ministers and for the Department of Scientific Research.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, speaking on the motion, wished the Prime Minister had circulated a report to the House on the activities of the various Standing Committees how many times they met, the advice tendered and whether any functions assigned to the Standing Committees were taken away. Mr. Ayyangar said that the function of the committees must now be made to include the scrutiny of the estimates of the various Ministries.

Mr. B. Das supported the suggestion to change the Standing Committees into an Estimates Committees of the House where the various demands for grants could be examined. He also wanted non-officials to preside over the meetings of the Committees.

Prof. N. G. Ranga said that the information at present made available to the Committees were "piecemeal". He wanted the Committees to function more fully than before.

Mr. H. V. Kamath said that many of the Committees had hardly met. The External Affairs Ministry Committee met a few times, mostly when the Parliament or the Constitution-making Body was in session.

Pt. Nehru in his reply assured the House that he would carefully examine the various suggestions made and see to what extent the present procedure could be changed. He thought it would be more convenient to members to convene the Committees while the Legislature was in session.

The Prime Minister did not agree with the differentiation made out as between officials and non-officials, and said: "Previously there were two groups of humanity, officials and non-officials. That division does not apply now. The Finance Minister and myself are non-officials. The real division is between Permanent Services and others". It was stated as though those who accepted office became polluted and the person who did not accept office was highly pure and undefilable. (Laughter).

The House agreed to the motion.

The House also agreed to the Finance Minister, Dr. Matthai's motion for the election of a Standing Finance Committee for the financial year 1949-50.

The House also passed motions that the Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Finance Committee for Railways be elected.

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways and Transport, moved for consideration of a bill further to amend the Railways (Transport of Goods) Act 1947. The bill seeks to extend by one year the system of priority for the booking of goods on railways.

Mr. Santhanam said that unfortunately the conditions were such that they could do away with priority. The famine conditions in Gujarat and other national exigencies necessitated the continuation of this control. There was also a general scarcity of wagons for the transport of goods. All the wagons available on B.B.and C.I. Railway had been diverted to transport food. The Government was, therefore, forced to have the power of giving priority to one commodity or other. Steps were taken to overcome some of the defects of the priority scheme and that included the appointment of Advisory Committees to regional organisations. Liberalisation in the case of small bookings and the allotment of some days for the movement of low priority goods.

He said that the conditions on South Indian Railways had enabled them to scrap the priority organisations, and he hoped that they would soon be able to do it, in the Bombay area also.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar asked whether the Government were satisfied that the priority was being used for the purpose for which it was intended. He instanced that large quantities of gram were rotting in East Punjab and they were not allowed to come even to Delhi.

"THROTTLE NECK"

The bottleneck of which the House heard so much had become "throttle neck", he said every department of industry was complaining about the transport bottleneck. He agreed that some control was needed, but the Government must see that the control was exercised for the benefit of the people and the country.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa complained of "favouritism" and cited instances wherein, he alleged, favouritism was shown in the allotment of wagons.

Mr. Shibbanlal Saksena said that the division of staff between the Loco and Wagon Departments and "the prevalence of widespread pilfering and thefts and corruption" contributed to the transport problems.

MAJORITY IN CAWNPORE

Mr. Prabhu Dayal Himmatsinga spoke on the difficulties experienced by consignees under the present system of priorities. Only today he had learnt that the Priority Controller in the U. P. had passed an order which in effect gave absolute monopoly to certain mills in Cawnpore in regard to jute goods.

Mr. Santhanam, replying to the debate, said that foodstuffs came under priority Class I but Provincial Governments had passed many orders restricting the movement of foodstuffs, in order to conserve food for their own people.

It was those Provincial orders that were generally obstructing the movement of foodstuffs. The Railways gave them priority over every other article.

Advisory Committees were appointed wherever there were Priority Controllers. All the committees were working fairly well.

The Railways had evolved a procedure under which all priority certificates would be honoured.

The bill was passed.

CONTROL OVER INDUSTRY

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Minister for Industry and Supply, moved a resolution which sought to extend by another year the Government's power to continue the existing controls and to requisition land and and property.

Whatever powers regarding control of production, regulation of prices and distribution the Central Government exercised today, said Dr. Mookerjee, were exercised by virtue of Essential Supplies Act. Whatever powers the Central Government enjoyed today in respect of the requisition of land and property was done by means of the Requisition of Land Act. Those powers would expire on March 31, 1949, and the resolution sought to extend them by another year.

The commodities which were now controlled included foodstuffs, cotton and woollen textiles, paper, petroleum and petroleum products, iron and steel, mica and spare parts of mechanically propelled vehicles.

It was not his intention in this debate to raise the question of necessity of control over particular commodities. His main object was to ask the House to extend the operation of the existing act by another year so that whatever powers were now being exercised by the Central Government today might continue without any interruption.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa said that Government should set before themselves a target date beyond which controls, except with regard to foodstuffs and textiles, would not be needed. He personally felt that paper and petroleum control should be lifted immediately.

Dr. Mookerjee: "We have removed the control over newsprint and there is no control over the distribution of imported paper. So far as Indian made paper is concerned, I consulted my Standing Committee and that matter is under examination. We are not prepared to take hasty action, but every item of control is being considered".

Mr. Sidhwa said that he was receiving letters from publishers that they did not get enough paper simply because of the quota system, although plenty of paper was available.

WHY NOT GOVERNMENT PROFIT?

Pointing out that imported steel cost Rs. 600 and Indian steel only Rs. 300, Mr. Sidhwa suggested that the cost of Indian steel should be raised to Rs. 600 and the difference of Rs. 300 put in the Government coffers.

That would yield revenue to Government without hitting hard the consumers. A man who was prepared to spend a lakh of rupees on a building would not mind paying Rs. 10,000 more for the steel. The burden that would be passed on to the tenant would make very little difference to him.

Mr. Biswanath Das said there was no co-ordination between the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry for the supply of agricultural implements. Even the so-called control was partial in its character and had resulted in a lot of corruption. If control on certain commodities was essential for the benefit of the country, there should be full control in all aspects of those commodities, from production to distribution and consumption.

Dr. P. R. Deshmukh said that the Government must give first priority to the needs of agriculturists in the matter of iron and steel and diesel oil.

So far as cotton was concerned, he suggested that any revision of price should be made only when cotton was either in the fields or with the mills. The Government should not commit the mistake of raising the price when the cotton was in the hands of middlemen, because it would neither benifit the agriculturists nor the mills.

SHORTAGE OF TANK-WAGONS

The Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, explained that control over petroleum and its products was only over distribution.

Control over distribution was necessary, Mr. Gadgil said, because of the tank wagon position. It was difficult to carry petrol from the ports to the upcountry areas. An order for 200 tanks wagons had been placed in Canada. Delivery had already started and some 20 tank wagons were now being delivered every week at Calcutta. It would take about three weeks to put them on the lines after arrival. Another order for 300 tank wagons had been placed with manufacturers in India and within the next six months, it was hoped, a substantial portion of the order would have been completed.

During recent months, Mr. Gadgil said, the supply position of petrol had improved.

Replying to Mr. Sidhwa's criticism, Mr. Gadgil stated that the office of the Petroleum Officer had been abolished from March 1949 and the control organisation had been put under the Director of the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai said the need for extension of the controls had been fully established by the conditions in the country.

ANOMALIES OF CLOTH CONTROL

Mr. Krishnaswami Bharathi said that textile mills in Coimbatore and other places had threatened to close down because of inadequate supply of cotton.

In Ahmedabad certain mills had stopped some shifts. There had been a large accummulation of cloth in Ahmedabad, with the result that the Textile Commissioner had permitted the mills to send the stocks to any destination in India. He predicted that in three months time most of the mills would close down. They were the anomalies of cloth control.

So far as Madras was concerned, the Province did not need control on cloth and even on food, thought was a deficit Province.

Chaudhury Ranbir Singh said that the imports of foodgrains from abroad would decrease substantially if the Government decontrolled them.

"CONTROLS ARE NO GOOD"

Mr. Ramnarain Singh demanded that Government should withdraw the resolution. If they refused to do so, he would appeal to the House to reject it.

"Control has resulted in corruption and misery and has, in fact, degraded our national character. If the people are honest, if the Department is honest, if Government can control things in all spheres of production and distribution, controls may succeed. But conditions being what they are, controls are no good" he said:—

MOOKERJEE'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Dr. Mookerjee said that two classes of speeches had been made during the debate. One class of members had spoken generally in support of the proposal but had rightly suggested that steps should be taken to improve the manner in which control was now functioning in different parts of the country.

The policy of the Central Government was to delegate as much power as possible to the Provincial Governments; particularly with regard to distribution.

Further, during the period the present Government had been in office, they had set up Advisory Committees at the Centre in respect of almost each of the important controlled commodities. They had also suggested to the Provinces to do likewise.

Dr. Mookerjee said he could not share the views expressed by those members who advised that control should be withdrawn. Fortunately, their number was limited.

Mr. Ramnarain Singh: "No".

Dr. Mookerjee: "So far as the volume of voice is concerned, it is strong. But the numerical strength is very weak" (Laughter).

Members would recall, Dr. Mookerjee continued, how serious the situation became in the course of a few weeks (of decontrol) and several of the members who had spoken today against control clamoured at that time that Government should take immediate steps to bring down the prices so that the interests of poor people might not suffer

TWO KINDS OF SUCCESSES

Mr. Bharathi had said that decontrol was very successful. It reminded Dr Mookerjee of the story of a doctor who performed an operation on a patient successfully but the patient unfortunately died (Laughter).

"We", said Dr. Mookerjee, "are not prepared to make an experiment by reintroducing decontrol with regard to essential commodities at this stage. That is the policy of Government and it has been completely approved by the House. But we will welcome suggestions from everyone to improve the methods of distribution, check blackmarketing and ensure that all sections of the community get commodities at reasonable prices".

STEEL FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Government's present direction, he said, was that 50 per cent of Provincial allotments of iron and steel must be earmarked for agricultural purposes. In addition, wherever possible, he had allotted to the Minister of Agriculture additional quotas for agricultural use. "My last communication to him is that as soon as the import position improves, which I expect will be the case in the course of the next few months, I shall be able to satisfy at least 90 per cent of the requirements of the agriculturists in this country". (Cheers).

Dr. Mookerjee explained to the House that at present mill-made cloth was taken from the mills by agents nominated by the Provincial Government. If a particular Provincial Government failed to remove its quotas, then mills were entitled to sell the additional stocks through their own buyers subject to the buyers being approved by the Central and Provincial Governments.

Cotton was not a controlled commodity today, but Government were trying to impose "some sort of authority by indirect measures".

The Minister assured the House that Government were examining each controlled item and only in respect of those commodities whose prices were high, where demand was higher than the supply would control be continued. Until the present economic crisis was over, Government would be ill-advised to change their present policy.

The resolution was passed and the House adjourned till tomorrow.

BOMBAY'S STREET-VENDORS

62. The Tattoo—Wala

He was a romantic figure in the days of the war. Sitting comfortably in a corner of the pavement in Colaba and Fort, he displayed, along with sketches that smacked of vulgarity, poems that brought many a hunting memory to the soldier on way to the Burma front. That was the secret of his vast trade which he plied with remarkable speed, thanks to the electric gadget which did the tattooing at the rate of three minutes per arm. He claimed and still claims to give the exact likeness of any photograph which you may happen to carry. In his final sketch on the arm, the nationality of the person he draws might differ from the one whose photograph you have carried. If cornered, he will claim the artist's liberty to be imaginative, with the end of the war he has fallen on evil times and is rarely seen in the Fort. His venue is the labour area where his art still attracts admirers.

CITY HOTEL OWNERS ON WORLD TOUR

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A farewell and bon-voyage function in honour of Mr. B. V. Tambe, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Hotels' Federation and three other Bombay hotel-owners, who are proceeding on a world tour shortly, was arranged at the Tambe Hall today evening.

It was explained by Mr. Tambe that he and his colleagues were visiting different countries of the world to study dairy farming, agriculture and hotel as cookery problems. He said that they would also study tourist trade in the west.

The other three hotel-owners of Bombay, who are going with Mr. Tambe, are Rao Bahadur Dadasaheb Shembekar, Mr. N. G. Virkar and Haji Umar Bharucha. All of them will visit the United Kingdom, America, Switzerland and other countries. They will sail on March 26.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar As Congress Candidate

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee decided at its meeting this evening to set up Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, former Director of Haffkine Institute and sponsor of Physical Culture movement, as the Congress candidate to contest the Bombay Legislative Assembly by-election for the seat from Byculla-Parel General (Urban) constituency rendered vacant by the death of Dr. R. K. Shirodkar.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., was in the chair.

Mr. Patil stated that a special meeting of the B.P.C.C. would be called to discuss the question of framing a new constitution for the B.P.C.C. in terms of the fundamental changes in the organisational structure envisaged in the revised constitution of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Patil also appealed to all members of the B.P.C.C. to make an all-out drive for the collections to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund during the "Have I Done My Duty?" Week which will be observed in the city in the second week of April.

Mr. Lhavanji Arjun Khimji was re-elected Treasurer of the B.P.C.C. at the meeting today.

EXTENSIVE CHANGES IN G.I.P. TIMINGS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Extensive changes have been effected in the time-tables of almost all the trains on the G.I.P. Railway system, according to revised schedules, which come into force from April 1. While in most cases the timings of arrivals and departures have been altered by a few minutes to provide for connecting trains or for technical reasons, in certain cases saving of time has also been effected.

JAIL REFORM IN BARODA

Whipping To Be Abolished

Segregation of the habituals from the casual convicts, abolition of whipping as a form of punishment and of penal diet and gunny clothing, provision of facilities for games, education and other amenities of life, permission to start Bhajan Mandals and canteens inside the prison, establishment of after-care machinery by the reorganisation of Released Prisoners' Aid Societies and the grant of remissions and remuneration on a more liberal scale are the main provisions of orders passed by the Government of Baroda on the recommendations of the Jail Reform Committee appointed by the Government in December, 1948 under the Chairmanship of Sir C. P. Shah, Labour and Rural Reconstruction Member. The most important of these provisions are as under:

PUNISHMENT, MANUAL LABOUR ETC.

Habituals will be completely segregated from the casual convicts. Grinding which used to be done by prisoners with the help of heavy grinding mills will henceforth be done by employing electrical energy or through floor mills.

Whipping will be abolished as a form of punishment except in case of assault on jail officials or mutiny. Similarly, penal diet and gunny clothing will also be abolished.

EDUCATION, GAMES ETC.

Literate convicts will be asked to teach and conduct adult education classes which will be attended by convicts sentenced to more than 3 months' imprisonment. Occasional discourses by non-official visitors on non-controversial subjects will also be arranged. Prisoners will be allowed to make use of books and newspapers deposited for them by their friends and relatives.

REMISSIONS, REMUNERATION ETC.

Remission will be granted to prisoners sentenced to three months or over. Special remission will be given for success in teaching handicraft. All prisoners will be given monetary award for the work that they do. In occupations requiring specialised skill such as tailoring, carpet making etc. remuneration will be given at the rate of 1/5 of the prevailing rates of labour. New cottage industries will be started in prisons.

Canteens will be opened in jails and convicts will be allowed to run them. They will be allowed to write four cards a month and receive as many cards as they get. They will also be allowed one interview a month. The undertrial prisoners in lock-ups and sub-jails will not be subjected to any humiliating or inhuman treatment such as fetching water from wells etc.

C. P. GOVERNMENT AND R. S. S.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, March 22.

I understand on reliable authority that no negotiations are proceeding between the Government and the RSS for arriving at a compromise and solving the deadlock. There is also no question of lifting ban from the organization and neither provincial nor the Central Government have given any consideration to it.

In this connection, I was informed that Shri B. G. Khaparde, a member of the Working Committee of the All India Hindu Mahasabha and an Ex-Minister of the C. P. Government, sought permission of the Government to interview Shri Golwalkar in the Sconi Jail but it was refused on the grounds that he was not a relation of Shri Golwalkar or in any way socially or economically connected with him. Shri Venkatarama Shastri was the only person who was granted an interview to meet Shri Golwalkar as he had expressed his desire to assist him in the preparation of the constitution of the RSS.

There is no further approach from either side to solve the deadlock and the matter stands where it was.

RAJASTHAN COMMITTEE FORMED

(From Our Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, (By Air Mail).

A committee under the name "Vrahat Rajasthan Nirman Sahayak Samiti" with its head office at Bombay, has been formed by leading merchants and citizens of Rajputana and Marwar to give expression to the feelings of the people of the Greater Rajasthan so far the questions of capital and administrative set-up Sirohi and Ajmer-Merwara are concerned.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, March 23.

Countess Mountbatten and the Hon. Pamela Mountbatten have left.

Rani Maharaj Singh distributed the prizes at a Y.W.C.A. function held at Government House.

Count Carrobio di Carrobio, Italian Charge D'Affairs, the Hon'ble Mr. G. Schiratti and Dr. P. Savini have arrived.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual Dinner of the Western India Automobile Association at the Willingdon Sports Club, where he was received by Mr. P. R. Bhatt.

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MR. GULZARILAL NANDA

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing will leave Bombay for Ahmedabad, on Friday, March 25, by Gujarat Mail and return on Monday, March 28, by the same train.

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V. P. MENON FOR JAIPUR

NEW DELHI, March 23, (API):—Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser, States Ministry, is leaving for Jaipur tomorrow morning for final discussions on details on the greater Rajasthan Union which will be inaugurated by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on March 30. The following day, on March 25, Mr. Menon will fly to Bhopal to conclude the series of talks he had with the Nawab of Bhopal, on the future of the State.

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G. L. MEHTA FOR BOMBAY

CALCUTTA, March 23. (UPI): Mr. G. L. Mehta, President, Indian Tariff Board, left Calcutta by air for Bombay this noon.

Demand For Protection Of Cows In Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 22.

A representation has been submitted to the Governments of Pakistan and Sind by some institutions to take early steps for the regulations of the slaughter of animals, particularly cows.

It has been pointed out in this behalf that because most of the population is now non-vegetarian, a large number of animals are being slaughtered daily all over Pakistan. The representation, has, pointed out that if this slaughter is allowed to be carried on as at present, the day will not be far off when there may not remain sufficient number of cows in the province of Sind at least, to yield necessary supplies of Milk even for the children and the disabled persons.

Round-The-World Tourists In Karwar

KARWAR, March 23 (API): Dr. Mathew Dafano, a former Army Surgeon, and his wife, who have been travelling round the world by road in a station wagon for the past 11 months, have arrived at Karwar, where they intend to spend a week.

Dr. Da Fano said since leaving London on April 5, 1948, they had driven 13,500 miles so far. From Karwar they will go to Goa and thence to Bangalore, Mysore, Cochin and Travancore, finishing their tour of South India before the monsoon sets in.

R

CLOTH RATION

It has been decided to allow cloth couponholders to purchase their quota of rationed cloth in four instalments instead of three as allowed so far, during one ration period of six months.

Accordingly you can now purchase your cloth ration in eight instalments during the whole cloth ration year, subject to four instalments in each ration period.

During the concession period, i.e., till April 30, 1949; you can, however, purchase your whole year's cloth ration quota once or in eight instalments.

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CLOTH RATION FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS

It has been decided to allow expectant mothers, who have completed six months of pregnancy, an extra quota of 10 units of rationed cloth. In addition, an advance quota of 5 units will also be available for the expected baby.

Application should be made in C-9 form, by the Head of the Family. The applications should be presented at the Ward Rationing Office of the area where the foodgrains ration shop of the applicant is situated. The application should be submitted along with the relevant foodgrains ration cards and the record of family Cloth Purchase Sheet.

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FOR SELLING BREAD unlawfully and at higher than the controlled price, Inamulhuk Ilaakhan was sentenced to three months' Rigorous Imprisonment and fined Rs. 300 or in default to undergo two months' Rigorous Imprisonment; for similar offence, Abdul Jawab was sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' Rigorous Imprisonment on each of the two counts.

For attempting to transport ferns, Vishwas Samandas was sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and fined Rs. 4,000 or in default to undergo four months' Rigorous Imprisonment.

For failing to surrender ration cards and possessing the same unlawfully, Sebastian James was sentenced to one day's Simple Imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month's Rigorous Imprisonment.

TRAM—LORRY COLLISION IN CITY

An accident, in which a lorry collided with a tram car, took place at J. J. Hospital Junction, on Tuesday evening. Two persons were injured, who were later removed to Hospital, and the main engine of the tram car was badly damaged.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Further Drop In Tata Steel Defds. But Mills Steady

BOMBAY, March 23.—Tata Steel Defd. Shares were further marked down today on further rumours that some members of the Syndicate are unloading while rest of the list was fairly steady. It is a known thing that Tata Steel Defd. Shares were actively manipulated by a group of operators and a large number of Shares were taken delivery and shorts were compelled to pay penalty of about Rs. 10 at each settlement owing to their inability to deliver. This manipulated state encouraged straddle business between Defds. and ordinary and other shares. Thus we had considerably irregular price movement. Last week sellers of Tata Steel Defds. were forced to pay Rs. 16.4 per transfer facility Some market observers believe that the present sharp decline in Steel Defd. Shares is more or less a correction of overbought position as other active Shares are moderately supported. In speculative markets professional operators generally take stand against the public and the present shake out must improve the technical condition of the market.

Yesterday late in the evening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1535 and today the market opened at Rs. 1525 and improved at Rs. 1540. Thereafter there was steady selling and Defds. came down to Rs. 1522. Thus against a further drop in Defds. ordinary shares moved up today. At the opening Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 287 and after improving at 293 steadied at Rs. 292. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 967 and after advancing at Rs. 985 quietened at Rs. 977. Kohinoors which are manipulated were done at Rs. 301. Nagpurs were quoted at Rs. 244. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 24 while Scindia Shares were steady at Rs. 16/11.

Later on Tata Steel Defds. were done at Rs. 1535 while Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 291. Indian Irons were steady at Rs. 24/2 and Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 20/8. Bombay Dyeing Shares were quoted at Rs. 975. Gokaks stood at Rs. 292/8 and Simplex Shares were placed at Rs. 184/8 while Swadeshi Shares were quoted at Rs. 295. Tata Powers were unchanged at Rs. 1535. Associated were quoted at Rs. 149/6 and Bellapurs were done at Rs. 215. Bombay Burmas came in tusiness at Rs. 270. Bank Shares were steady. There was a further drop in Tata Steel Defd. Shares but other active shares were steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	972 8
Kohinoor Mills (6)	302 8
Swadeshi Mills (22)	296 8
Central India Mills (4)	245 0
Simplex Mills (8)	184 8
New Great Eastern (8)	153 0
Indore (9 plus 3)	168 2
Gokak Mills (20)	293 0
Century Spinning (15)	261 4
Colaba (12)	149 8
India Bleaching (6)	153 0
Swan Mills (20)	335 0
Finlay Mills (15)	285 0
Morarji Gokuldas XD	452 8
Edward Sassoon (20) XR	232 8
Meyer (12) XD	112 8
Apollo Mills (As 4)	2 15 6
India United Ord. (0-12-0)	11 6
India United Defd. (0-13-0)	1 10
Madhusudan Mills (15) XD	177 8
Podar (8)	142 8
Khatau Makanji (8)	202 8
Indore Coupon	88 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord (14)	294 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1535 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	139 4
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	149 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	271 4
Belapur Sugar (9)	45 8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	31 0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	16 13
Premier Construction	117 0
Tata Chemical	12 6
Tata Oil (2)	65 0
India Iron (0-12)	24 0
Bengal Steel (0-8-0)	20 14
British India Corp. (0-14)	5 14
I. Copper	2 3
Wimco AR	188 12
Alcock	272 8
Belapur Coupon	54 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (50)	1535 0
Andhra Valley (45)	1432 8
Tata Hydro	154 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	65 0
Phoenix Mills (50) XR	205 0
India Manufacturing	—
Kooria Mills (8)	120 0
New City Mills (110)	181 4
Minerva	122 8
Bradbury	587 8
Bharat Mills (2)	33 4
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 14
Mysore Spg Mills (8)	177 4
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 4
Model Mills (12-8)	186 4
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	608 12
Vishnu Cotton (8)	210 0
Western India (40)	670 0
Standard (15)	225 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3300 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	9 12
Hindustan Mills (40)	6225 0
Tata Mills (3)	59 8
Ahmedabad Advance Ord (5)	258 12
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	77 8
New Union Mills (0-8)	9 0
Madhusudan B (2-8)	35 0
Srinivas Mills (8)	175 0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	78 12
Berar Mills	280 0
Victoria Mills	225 0
Colaba Land Coupon	42 0
New Great	156 0
ELECTRICITY (AFSH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1 8)	128 12
Ahmedabad New	18 10
Surat Electricity (2-8)	142 8
Karachi Electric (2)	131 4
Broach (0-8)	10 10
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 8
Amalgamated	12 8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 —
Poona Electric Sup. Co.	150 0
Bombay Suburban (2)	162 8
Bombay Suburban (2) XD	152 8
BANK SH	
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1370 0
Imperial Bank of India PP (8-12)	463 12
Central Bank	87 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	85 0
Bank of India (4) XR	197 12
Union (0-8)	7 15
Bank of Baroda (2-8)	141 12
Devkaran Nanjee Bang (1 8)	45 0
United Commercial	55 4
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	25 8
Hindustan Commercial	25 12
Mysore Bank (8)	265 0
Exchange Bank (1-8)	22 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-8)	105 8
INSURANCE	
Oriental (1-8) XD	6200 0
Empire (10)	675 1
New India (1-8)	60 8
Jupiter (1-4)	18 8
Vulcan (0-10)	11 14
Indian Mercantile (2)	39 0
Universal (0-4)	11 4
R.I.G. (1)	18 12
Industrial and Prudential	29 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All-India General	15 2
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-14)	111 0
Pachora Jamner Rly. (2-8)	120 4
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Bombay Steamer (10)	297 8
Bombay Burma New (3)	106 2
Burma Petrol	1 6 9
Mackenzie (6)	88 0
Port Canning (3)	65 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	640 0
Kemp and Co (New)	462 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150 0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	92 8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	36 8
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	18 0
Alembic (15)	197 8
Supreme India X.R.	. .
Jam Wire (6)	67 4
Bombay Uganda	69 0
Bombay Motor Cycle	24 0
Indian Cement (1937)	26 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (P.S.)	148 12
Associated Cement New (1-4)	144 8
United Motor	70 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Exreis Batteries	51 8
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	188 12
Andhra Valley (7)	1212 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1268 12
Hydro Electric (7)	126 4
Bombay Steamer (8)	208 8
Central India (5)	625 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	645 8
Lakshmi Mills	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	227 8
Podar Mills (4)	108 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	117 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	310 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	145 0
Premier Construction 1st (61-4)	118 0
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	101 4
Amalgamated (5-8)	123 2
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical (5)	131 14
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	130 0
Jupiter General	19 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	121 4
Mackenzie 1st	85 0
Mackenzie 2nd	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mills	50 0
Standard Mills	101 0
Madhusudan Mills	12 0
Khatau Mills	102 8
Morarji	106 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952 (4)	103 8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	101 10
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	106 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchand Nagar (6)	112 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 6
New Victoria Mill	2 8
New Victoria Mills (Pref.)	5 0
Phalton Sugar (8) X.D.	110 0
Gold Mohur (20)	302 8
New Kaiser-Hind	360 0
Sajjan Mills (20)	140 0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	280 0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	340 0
Air Service XR	7 8
Air India	100 0
Hind Motor	4 12
India Steam	8 2

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY March 23.

Tata Ordinary 294; Tata Deferred 1540 Indian Iron 24/4; Steel Corpn of Bengal 20/14; Bombay Dyeing 972 8, Central India 245; Gokak 292/8; Kohinoor 302 8; Simplex 185, Swadeshi 295/8; Tata Power 1535; Associated Cement 149/6; Belapur 215/10; Bombay Burma (Old) 272/8; Scindia 16/13; Central Bank 87; New India 60/8; Tata 2nd Pref. 139.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 22.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	30-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	105-13/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c 1960/90	115
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	104-1/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	104
National Bank of India	37-3/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,077.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 22.—There was considerable nervousness in the local bullion market. Large stocks of gold were being offered and buyers being reluctant, prices were marked down for gold. However silver was comparatively steady as stocks are firmly held by prominent operators. Ready Silver after being sold at Rs. 180 improved at Rs. 181. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 105/8 while Sovereigns stood at Rs. 70/12. The attention of the Government is drawn to the undue high prices.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 23.—The local cotton market was featureless with utter absence of any forward business.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May Contract is 813 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

ALEXANDRIA, March 22

KARNAK May	73.05—225
KARNAK Nov.	63.20—175
ASHMOUNI Apr.	47.06—61
ASHMOUNI Oct.	47.56—65

COTTON PRESSED IN INDIA

RUNNING BALES

BOMBAY, March 22.

	Week Ending 4th Mar. 1949.	1948	1st Sept. To 4th Mar. 1948-49.	1947-48.
Madras	275	2848	28358	146783
Bombay	10552	32656	162310	197385
West Bengal	97	221	823	3562
United Provinces	149	....	4868	681
East Punjab	2720	....	37367	29382
Central Provinces	2201	6738	63010	110411
Berar	12270	20677	226481	402651
Ajmer/Merwara	373	421	17053	8901
Assam (a)	....	....	3515	1588
Baroda State	5469	16859	91499	29633
Barwani State (b)	....	....	6740	5814
Hyderabad State (c)	....	....	121118	167327
Jaora State (d)	....	....	954	....
United States of Rajasthan (a)	2998	3957	30892	18516
Mysore State (c)	669	2191	6159	8714
Minor Cotton Growing States	....	....	2317	1115
East Punjab State Union (c)	....	....	6651	2927
TOTAL	37773	86568	810115	1135390

Indian Cotton Figures

	1948-49 Bales.	1947-48 Bales.
RECEIPTS (By Rail and Sea)		
15th March to 21st March	21851	23730
RECEIPTS (By Rail and (Sea)		
1st Sept. to 21st March	911147	1156397
SHIPMENTS:		
15th to 21st March.		
United Kingdom	250	1000
Continent	1155	6092
China	....	2000
Japan	300	.....
Coast Ports	1574	874
Total	3279	9966
SHIPMENTS:		
1st Sept. to 21st March		
United Kingdom	16276	29980
Continent	108092	264061
China	16101	159999
Japan	5244	136486
U. S. A.	12376	37699
Other Foreign Countries	3594	21012
Total Foreign Countries	160683	659237
Coast Ports	126002	47934
Total	286685	707171
TRANSHIPMENT IN BOMBAY HARBOUR DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.		
Total	800	6929
1ST SEPT. TO 28TH FEBRUARY.		
Total	831	16372

LONDON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, March 22.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0270, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

LONDON BULLION.

London, March 22.

Silver Spot and Forward both 48-1/2d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, March 22.

Australian Wheat new Crop 90 March-April.

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, March 22.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 23.—The produce market was steady today with moderate buying. Groundnuts were steady castorseeds May delivery opened today at Rs. 140/4 and after declining at Rs. 140/2 advanced at Rs. 140/11 and steadied at Rs. 140/10.

Later on the market was active and Caster seeds advanced at Rs. 141-10.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	39	4	0
Coromandal	38	8	0
Bold ready	38	2	0
Bold Feb-March	38	2	0
Bold April-May	38	4	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
May delivery	141	10	0
Ready	28	8	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	29	8	0
Feb-March	29	8	0
April-May	29	4	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready receipts	21	4	0
March	21	6	0
April	21	8	0
Linseed Oil	18	0	0
Castorseeds oil (first pressing quality)	19	0	0
Castor seed oil commercial quality	17	0	0

European Raw Cotton Consumption Increases

WASHINGTON, March 23.

Increased consumption of raw cotton in the European Recovery Program countries and Spain is reported here by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Another Department announcement reveals a large research project has been authorized in the United States to make possible new and wider utilization of cotton and its products. The objective is to help cotton to meet increasing competition from synthetic fibres, and other materials. The project is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and state agencies.

Raw cotton consumption during the 1948-49 crop year in ERP countries and Spain is expected to total about 6,600,000 bales, as compared with 6,206,000 bales in the 1947-48 season, according to OFAR.

OFAR said the yarns of finer count being produced in Europe are fabricated largely from the extra long staple cotton produced in Egypt.

Consumption during the 1948-49 season, according to OFAR, would equal or exceed that of the pre-war period (7,200,000 bales) if raw cotton supplies were adequate. Consumption this year is expected to exceed that in 1938 in Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Norway and Portugal.

It will about equal the 1938 consumption in Switzerland, and be less than pre-war in the Netherlands, Austria, France, Bizone and French zone of Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Except in Belgium and Spain, however, the current season consumption is expected to equal or exceed the 1947-48 level.

The Department of Agriculture's cotton utilization studies include: Research on the fundamental characteristic of cotton fibres, which may suggest entirely new uses; improvements in methods of cottonseed-oil extraction and development of new cottonseed products; development of new and improved products from cotton fibres through mechanical processing and chemical treatments; improvement of cotton warp yarns for carpets; improved resistance of cotton textiles to soiling; and the adaptation of cotton yarns to tricot knitting machines.—USIS.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, March 23.

MILLS

Bharat 32-4
Bharucha Defd. 4-14
E. Dyeing 967-8 85 62-8 78-12 75 82-8 72-8
C. India 243 45-8 42 46 45
Colaba 149-8
E. Textiles 235 32-8
Finlay 284 80 85-8 84 85
Gokak 290 93-8 91 92
I.U Defd 1-10 1-9-6 1-10
I.U. Ord. 11-3 11-4 11-3 11-6
Indore 169-6 68-2
Kohinoor 295 302 297 300-8 300 6 2-8
Laxmi 608-12 10 8-12
Madhusudan 177-8
Meyer 112-8
Morarji 452-8
New City 181-4
New Great 162 63
New Union 9
Phoenix 202-8
Podar 142-8
Sholapur 3300
Simplex 182-8 84-8 82 84-8
Swadeshi 289 96 93-8 96 95 99 96-8
Swan 331 35
Tata Mills 59-4 59 59-12
Vishnu 207-8 10
C. P Rly 111

STEAMER

Steam 297-8
Scindia 16-5 16-10 16-7 16-14 16-11-6 16-15 16-13

BANKS

Baroda 141-12
Central 87-8 86-8 87
Central New 86 85
Imperial Old 1870
Imperial New 465 63-12
Exchange 22
India 197-8
U. Commercial 55-8 55-12 55-4

ELECTRICAL

Ahmedabad 128-12
Andhra Valley 1432-8
Suburban 162-8
Surat 142-8
Hydro 154
Power 1532-8 31-4 35
Power Pref 1265 68-12

INSURANCE

New India 60 60-8

STEEL

B Steel 20-3 20-2 20-8 20-5 20-14
I. Iron 23-12 24-3 23-12 24-5 24-4
Tata Defd. 1530 27-8 42-8 7-8 35 32-8 37-8 35
Tata Ord 289 91 87 93 92-12 94
Tata 2nd Pref 139 39-8 39-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 272-8
A.C.C. old 148-8 49-4 48-8 49
A.C.C. New 144-4 44-8
Belapur 214 15 13 15-8
B.B Old 268-12 71-14
B.B Petrol 1-7-9 1-8 1-6-9
B.I.C. 8-14
I. Copper 2-3
I.I Trust 92-8
P. Const 113 17
Tata Chem 12-5 12-6
Tata Oil 65
Wimco 188-12 86-4 88-12

SPECIAL

Poona Elec. ord. 146-4

N. Y. COTTON FUTURES ACTIVITY SIMMERS DOWN

NEW YORK, March 22, (UPA): Activity in Cotton futures simmered down to a low ebb as prices vibrated within narrow groove on the New York Cotton Exchange today.

The character of small business done remained mucn the same as recent sessions. Local professionals and New Orleans operators kept checking prices looking for vulnerable spot. The inability to force the trend either up or down strengthened the idea that the market had settled back into customary "between sessions" rut. Traders felt price-shaping factors could be discounted while new crop situation had not yet developed to a point broad enough to permit the formation of definite opinions.

In the interval, the desire to maintain neutral position increased until Congress acts on new ECA appropriations and pending farm price support legislation. The disappointingly low progress on the ECA bill increased the timidity of buyers but at the same time sellers acted warily because of reports that ECA is seeking a substantial advance loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in order to maintain shipments to Marshall Plan countries.

The Commodity Research Bureau opined: "The preponderance of evidence points to an easier spot situation during the next few months. With the general commodity price level softening and with cotton far overpriced, the likelihood of sharp break in cotton prices increases daily."

Market opened two lower to 10 lower. The small scaledown of buying in new crop positions were credited to exporters who supposedly are accumulating a long line in positions from December forward against potential export sales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, March 22.

May	32.03—10
May Highest	32.17+04
May Lowest	32.01—12
July	30.99—06
October	28.12—
December	27.92—
March	27.75—04
Middling Spot	34.35—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, March 22

May	31.96—09
July	30.93—07
October	28.06—04
December	27.93—07
Middling Spot	32.35 10

GRAINS STRENGTHEN UNDER LEADERSHIP OF MAIZE

CHICAGO March 22, (UPA): Grains strengthened under the leadership of maize with gains up to 1-1/2 cents per bushel for yellow cereal which reflected the prospects for a much smaller acreage this year. Farmers' intention to plant under 85,000,000 acres to corn would mean the smallest area in 50 years. However, traders pointed out that the use of hybrid seed and intensified cultivation could still mean a big crop even on a smaller acreage.

Closing prices included:

May 2.14-3/8 — 1/2
July 1.88-1/2
September 1.88
December 1.88-1/4 — 1/2

PRICES UNSETTLED ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, March 22, (U.P.A.): A number of unfavourable corporate developments led to unsettled prices on the New York Stock Exchange today in moderate trading.

The losses through the main list were mostly fractional but a few specialities were down more than one point.

American Woollen led the sell-off as result of mis-interpretation of a company announcement.

Stocks sales amounted to 840,000 shares and curb sales amounted to 190,000 shares. Turn-over in bonds came to dol. 2,966,000.

Dow Jones average closings included: Industrials, 174.83; rails 46.92: utilities, 34.98 and bonds, 98.50.

Closing prices included:

Abbott Laboratories	77 3/4
Allied Chemicals	175 1/2
American Can	89 3/4
American Radiator	13 1/4
American Smelting	47 3/4
American Sugar	36
American Telephone	146
American Tobacco	68 1/8
Anaconda Copper	31 1/4
Beoing Plant	22 3/4
Bethelehem Steel	31 3/8
Boeing Jlant	22 3/4
Canadian Pacific	11 7/8
Celanese	25 3/4
Chase National Bank	35 3/4
Chrysler	52 1/8
Consolidated Edison	22
Coty	3 1/2
Douglas Aircraft	58 1/2
Dupont	186
Eastman Kodak	44 7/8
Firestone Tire and Rubber	49
General Motors	58 5/8
General Electric	37
Gillette	30 5/8
Goodyear	42
International Nickel	28 3/8
International Tel and Tel.	9 1/4
Lockheed	18 1/2
Nash Kelvinator	12 3/4
National City Bank	39 1/2
New York Central	10 1/2
Pennsylvania Railroad	15
Shell Oil	34
Southern Pacific	40 3/4
Standard Oil of New Jersey	66 7/8
Studebaker	18 1/8
Swift and Co.	30
Twentieth Century Fox	19 1/12
U. S. Steel	72
Warner Brothers	10 1/4
Westinghouse Electric	23 1/2
Brazilian Traction	16 1/2
Technicolor	11-1/8

Indian Students In Britain

LONDON. (By Cable).

Some 3,000 men and women from India and Pakistan, according to the "Times" Educational Supplement, are now at educational institutions in Britain.

Of these the number in the schools and colleges of the University of London is larger than that of all the university centres in Britain combined.—L. P. S.

Skipping News

IMPORTS

S. S. DUKE OF SPARTA

From Rotterdam:— 68 bales bleached wood free poster paper; 129 bags ox and cow chains; 2200 cases condensed milk; 100 bags titanium clixtride; 220 pkgs unlied straw boards; 153 cases plastic buttons; 500 bags the Netherlands starch; 50 bags poltas dextrine; 2500 bags barof copper; 125 cases brandy, 1178 ley; 928 bales cotton; 660 ingots bars bdls. birch bobbinwood; 190 cases hopnails, 66 cases tip nails.

From Antwerp:— 27 cases rolled glass; 137 bags nuts; 130 cases sheet windowglass; 246 bags hexagonal nuts; 5100 bags muriate of potash; 75 cases window; 398 bales angles; 69 bars beams; 746 coils wire rods; 178 bales news print; 85 drums lubricating oil.

From Marseilles: 410 bales paper.

From Genoa:— 75 cases pharmaceticals; 706 artificial silk yarn; 107 cases aluminium circles.

From Alexandra:— 955 bales cotton.

From Port Said:— 551 bales writing paper.

S. S. CHITRAL

From Melbourne:— 568 bales wool tops; 302 bales greasy wool; 337 bales scorned wool.

S. S. MAUXFISHER

From Faromerwash:— 10044 pcs. copper bars ingots; 2766 pieces high grade zinc slab.

S. S. NETRAVATI

From Karachi:— 110 cases hing; 279 bags goowar; 57 bags darakh dry fruits; 200 bags cummin seed; 10000 bags portland cement; 360 bales cotton; 45 bags pista magaz; 76 bags pista dodi.

S. S. STRATHAIRD

From Liverpool:— 90 bxs. pippers; 30 bxs. padlocks; 243 cases silver nitrate; 76 bxs. photo material; 100 cases biscuits; 60 crates cheese.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

S. S. QUERIMBA

To Sydney:— 5045 bags bold linseed—Rafis India Ltd.

S. S. JALKRISHNA

To Rotterdam: 875 bales cotton raw —B. Cursondas & Co.

S. S. DWARKA

To Busrah: 11 bales cotton piecegoods—A. R. Bassam & Bros.

To Kuwait: 18 bales cotton piecegoods—S. A. Bassam 17 bales cotton piecegoods—H. A. Abdul Abbas.

To Karachi: 15 baskets betel leaves—Akber & Co. 40 baskets betel leaves—M. Ellies & Co. 40 baskets betel leaves—M. Din & Co. 10 baskets betel leaves—M. Imam 85 baskets betel leaves—A. Alimohmed 15 baskets betel leaves—Rajab & Co. 30 baskets betel leaves—L. Beeharial 15 baskets betel leaves—B. Baboo 15 baskets betel leaves—A. S. Panwalla.

S. S. VASNA

To Karachi: 85 baskets betel leaves—A. Alimohmed 10 baskets betel leaves—M. Imam 15 baskets betel leaves A. S. Panwalla 30 baskets betel leaves—L. Beeharial 15 baskets betel leaves—B. Baboo 40 baskets betel leaves—M. Essaji & Co. 40 baskets betel leaves—M. Din & Co. 15 baskets betel leaves—Akber & Co. 15 baskets betel leaves—Rajab & Co.

S. S. ARONDA

To Beira: 11 bales cotton piecegoods—G. H. A. Morarjee.

To Mombassa: 25 bales cotton waste blankets: K. Patel & Sons.

S. S. JALKRISHNA

To London: 242 bags fenngreek seed—L. Mukundrai & Co.

S. S FLYING TRADER

To Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw—M. Nagsee & Co.

BY AIR

To Karachi: 2650 basket betel leaves—B'bay Betel Leaves Exportation.

S. S. TREVENIAN

To London: 7 cases bristles—K. P Kotwal & Son.

Arrivals & Departures Of Steamers

BOMBAY, March 23.

ARRIVALS

S. S. UNION PIONEER from Karachi with general cargo on March 23.

S. S. GEORGIOS POTAMIANOS from Bangkok with rice on March 23.

S.S. RIOUW from Galveston with general cargo on March 22.

DEPARTURES

S.S. MT. DAVIS for N. York with general cargo on March 22.

S. S. EMPIRE CONRAD for Liverpool with manganese ore and cotton on March 22.

Renewed Buying In Calcutta Share Bazar

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The market opened quiet but steadied up at the close on renewed buying operation. Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Government Paper 96/6 three per cent loan 1966 98/8 three per cent loan 1949/52 100/7 three per cent loan 1951/54 101/1 lot three per cent loan 1963/65 100/2/6 three per cent loan 1966/68 100/2 three per cent loan 1970/75 99/13 six four per cent loan 1960/70 110/6.

BANKS: Bengal Central Bank 9/1 Bharat Bank 84/4 Imperial Bank Conty 450.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 10/9 Elgin Mills 17/2 New Victoria Ordy 2/8 Ditto Pref 4/12 small odd lot.

COALS: Bengal 434 Burrakur 12/12 Deoli 9/15 New Churulia 2/6 Searsole 6/11 Satpukuria and Asansol 1/4 Western Bengal 4/14 Talcher 4/2.

JUTES: Delta Pref 120 Exdiv Ct Rameshwara, 8.

MININGS: Burma Corpn 2/8 Consolidated Tin 1 Indian Copper 2/3 Tovoy Tin annas 12.

MISCELLANEOUS: Assam Bengal Cement 6/13 Sone Valley Cement 6/8 Alkalo and Chemical 13/4 Calcutta Electric 19/2 Indian Iron and Steel 24/7 Jessop and Co. 16/8 National Iron 5/9 Kumardhubi Eng 7/12 Marshalls 6 Saran Eng 8/1 Stel Corpn 20/11 B. I Corpn 8/8 Exdiv Jardine Henderson 160/8 British Burma Petrol 177 India Paper Pulp 154 Midnapore Zemindary 68 Ct India General Navgn 96.

TEAS: Gielle 14 s lot Grob 9/12.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, March 22, (U.P.A.): Black pepper futures closed inactive and nominally unchanged on the New York Produce Exchange today.

Renewed strength developed in the spot market with sellers raising their basis one cent per pound overnight to 94 cents per pound.

White pepper remained unchanged at 112 cents per pound for prompt shipment from Holland.

Analysing the renewed strength in black pepper dealers recited the uncertainty over future shipments from the producing areas and indictions that recent purchases had reduced the already slender supplies in warehouses here.

In the shipment market sellers boosted May position to 82 cents following odd lot sales earlier in the day at 78 cents compared with odd lot sales on the previous day for the same position at 74 cents.

Closing prices included, all nominal:

March	81 cents
May	80 cents.
July	74.50 cents
September	72 cents
October	60 cents
December	51 cents,
January	48 cents.

Other seed prices included: Castor seeds dol. 7505 nom; Cottonseeds dol. 60.00 nom; Flaxseed dol. 6.00; Linseed oil 27.6 cents. Groundnuts, 17.50-75: Groundnut oil 13-1/2 cents.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, March 22, (U.P.A.): The ppeper market remains extremely volatile burning the fingers of both buyers and sellers. Singapore was quoting black at 3/9-1/2 and white at 4/11. Malabar, London basis was about 440/- with business done at 430/- to 435/-: New York basis, Malabar was quoted 400/- buyers, 460/- sellers.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, March 22, (U.P.A.): White pepper was firmer in the Singapore market today, the rate quoted being SSdol 262 compared with the previous figure of SSdol 259 whereas black pepper remained unchanged at dol. 213, both fob, per picul of 133.3

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

The following is an Account of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended the 18th day of March:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	13,31,57,000
Notes in Circulation	1177,29,00,000
Total Notes issued	1190,60,57,000
Total Liabilities	1190,60,57,000

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
Held in India	40,01,71,000
Foreign Securities	741,61,84,000
Rupee Coin	41,52,28,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	367,44,77,000
Total Assets	1190,60,57,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 65.850 per cent.	

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government	179,86,87,000
(2) Other Governments	22,53,29,000
(b) Banks	51,66,02,000
(c) Others	69,15,82,000
Bills Payable	4,79,35,000
Other Liabilities	15,31,56,000
Rupees	353,32,92,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	13,31,57,000
Rupee Coin	9,04,000
Subsidiary Coin,	1,76,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
Internal	37,94,000
Government Treasury Bills	1,61,32,000
Balances held abroad	208,54,59,000
Other Loans and Advances	5,36,48,000
Investments	119 71,27,000
Other Assets	4,29,05,000
Rupees	353,32,92,000

INCREASED DEGREE OF BUYER CAUTION

NEW YORK, March 22, (U.P.A.): Textile brokers noted an increased degree of buyer caution in all fabric markets on the New York Cotton Cloth Market today.

In cotton goods, key 80 square and wide print cloths were scarce but buyers also started to show reluctance toward paying premium for spot goods.

Converters coupled manufacturer's unwillingness to risk inventory accumulations with a policy of waiting for developments in retail trade, especially on consumer buying for eastern sector.

Sheetings and Osnaburgs activity was limited largely to price-checking as bag trade buyers continued to draw on inventory positions to meet current needs.

Burlap markets continued to mark time.

Buyers limited new purchases to small amounts in spot and afloat goods but were avoiding shipment positions landing a more stabilized price situation.

Spanish Victory Parade

MADRID, (PTI-Reuter): General Francisco Franco will take the salute at this year's Spanish victory parade on April 1 to commemorate his victory in the civil war

U. S. FEELS HONOURED

Acheson On Appointment Of Nimitz: Tribute To India & Pakistan

WASHINGTON, March 23. (PTI-Reuter):— The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, today commented on "most co-operative and praiseworthy spirit" of the Governments of India and Pakistan in working towards a final settlement of the Kashmir issue.

The Secretary declared: "We hope that with the various recent encouraging developments the Kashmir issue will be brought to an early and satisfactory settlement".

The Acheson was commenting at his weekly press conference on the nomination of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Naval Staff until his retirement in 1947, by the United Nations as Plebiscite Administrator for Kashmir

"The nomination of Admiral Nimitz is further evidence of the progress being made towards a peaceful solution of this difficult question", the Secretary stated.

While the task which Admiral Nimitz will now assume is one in which he will act as and international public servant of the United Nations and not as a representative of this Government, we feel honoured that India and Pakistan have agreed to repose their confidence in an outstanding American whose immeasureable contribution to the successful conclusion of the recent war in the Pacific remains vividly in our memories".

PAKISTAN'S CO-OPERATION ASSURED

RAWALPINDI, March 23. (APD):— Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan today assured Admiral Chester Nimitz, of the fullest co-operation of the Pakistan Government in his "heavy and arduous task" of organising the Kashmir referendum.

ISRAELI—LEBANESE ARMISTICE SIGNED

Both Sides To Withdraw Troops Within Ten Days

BEIRUT, March 23. (UPA): Israel and Lebanon today signed armistice terms similar to the Israeli-Egyptian armistice.

The new armistice was signed at Ras en Naqura, just inside Lebanon near the frontier.

Israel and Lebanon accepted the present frontier and agreed to withdraw any troops in the other's territory within 10 days.

The armistice applies only to military matters. It was signed on behalf of the United Nations by General William Riley and Henri Vigier.

The terms of the 4,000-word armistice agreement will remain in effect indefinitely or until such time as a peace treaty is drawn up to replace it.

Lieutenant Colonel Mordecai Makleff signed for Israel and Colonel Tejfik Salim for Lebanon. Both sides expressed formally appreciation to the United Nations mediation staff for effecting the armistice.

U. S. EXTREMELY GRATIFIED

WASHINGTON, March 23. (UPA): Secretary of State Dean Acheson today issued the following statement on the armistice between Israel and Lebanon:

"I understand an armistice agreement is to be signed by Israel and Lebanon today. The United States is extremely gratified at this development and looks forward to the conclusion of armistice agreements between Israel and other Arab states which have not as yet signed an armistice."

Li Asked To Suspend His Emergency Powers

NANKING, March 23. (PTI-Reuter): The Special Investigation Committee appointed by the Legislative Yuan today decided by 11 votes to 4 to recommend asking Acting President Li Tsung-Jen to suspend his emergency powers.

These powers are exercised under the temporary provisions of the constitution which can be implemented in a period of national crisis.

PREMIER WORKING ON FINAL DETAILS OF PEACE POLICY

Prime Minister Ho Ying Chin was reported today to be working on final details of the peace policy which he will submit for the approval of his first full Cabinet meeting tomorrow morning. A Government military spokesman at Chinkiang, 45 miles east of the capital, claimed that Communist preparations for an attempt to cross the Yangtse river were becoming more evident.

BAN ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN COMMUNIST-HELD CHINA

SHANGHAI, March 23. (UPA): The Foreign Correspondents' Club of China, for the past one week, had been attempting to learn whether the ban on foreign correspondents in North China was a permanent, temporary or fixed policy for all Communist-held areas.

One week ago the Club had telegraphed an inquiry into China's No. 2 Communist, Chou En-lai, in Peiping. To date there had not been any indication that the telegram ever was received and now the Club is considering the feasibility of cabling a formal protest.

New Record In Commercial Vehicle Exports

LONDON, (By Cable).

Britain's exports of commercial vehicles and agricultural tractors in January were the largest ever, states the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. The overseas sales of commercial vehicles amounted to more than £3,700,000 (Rs. 4.93 crores) and agricultural tractor exports topped £2,800,000 (Rs. 3.84 crores).

Motor-car exports in January fell by 900 units to 19,300 but this figure is 2,800 above the January 1948 level of exports and nearly 14,000 above the monthly average for 1938.—L. P. S.

TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA

India Government Not To Reconsider Policy

NEW DELHI, March 23 (API): Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, said in the Parliament today in a written answer to Mr. Lakshminarayan Sahu that government did not propose to reconsider the policy of trade sanctions against South Africa.

IMPORT OF LIQUOR

There was no proposal to decrease the import of liquor in the next financial year, said Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, in reply to Smt. Dakshyani Velayudhan in Parliament today.

Foreign liquor valued at Rs. 75.08 lakhs was imported in 1948.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh: Is there any scheme to produce similar kind of liquor in India? (laughter).

INDO-AFGHANISTAN TRADE TREATY

Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, told parliament today that a treaty of trade and commerce between India and Afghanistan, giving "the most-favoured nation" treatment to each other, was being presented to both Governments for acceptance before formal signature.

The treaty had not yet been finalised: agreement had, however, been reached between representatives of the Government of India and the Afghan Trade Delegation in the terms of the treaty.

PERMIT SYSTEM TO BE INTRODUCED

NEW DELHI, March 23. (A.P.I.): The Government of India have decided to introduce a permit system for the entry of French Indians into India with effect from April one, it is learnt here. Chandernagore will be excluded from the operation of this system.

It is stated that introduction of the permit system is considered necessary for the proper enforcement of the import and export restrictions which will come into effect after the termination of the Customs agreement with the French settlements in India.

DELHI INSTRUCTIONS TO AMBASSADORS

They Should Not Move Out Without Special Permission Says Nehru

NEW DELHI, March 23. (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said in the Dominion Parliament today that the Government of India's general instructions to their Ambassadors were that they should not move out of their sphere of activities without special permission. Of course, if some sudden emergency arose an Ambassadors might go anywhere in the hope of getting the permission subsequently.

Replying to a question, he said that the Indian Ambassador to Turkey went suddenly to London in connection with the purchase of barley from Brazil before he could get previous permission to go to London. Presumably he had and some talks in Turkey with the Brazilian Ambassador there Pandit Nehru added he had been informed that as a result of the Ambassador's visit a saving of £53,000 was made for the Government of India.

Mr. H. V. Kamath: When we have an Ambassador in Brazil was it so very urgent for our Ambassador in Ankara to go to London for a deal with Brazil?

Pandit Nehru: "Whether it was absolutely necessary or not, can only be judged by results, and the results were advantageous to us".

34 New Colleges For London

LONDON, (By Cable).

Plans for the extension of educational facilities in London (including the establishment of 34 county colleges) at a capital cost of £29,000,000 (Rs. 38.67 crores) have been drawn by the Education Committee of the London County Council.

The cost of the county colleges would be £14,000,000 (Rs. 18.67 crores) and the plan also includes new technical, commercial and art colleges with modifications to existing college—costing £14,000,000 (Rs. 18.67 crores) and improvements in the provision of evening institutes to cost £1,000,000 (Rs. 1.34 crores).—L. P. S.

Peat May Prove Ideal Fuel For Gas Turbines

EDINBURGH, (By Cable).

The vast peat bogs of Scotland may soon become a great new reservoir of power for industry and transport. Research now indicates that peat may prove an ideal fuel for gas turbine engines.

This discovery also brings other important developments in its train. The removal of large quantities of peat for fuel may enable wide stretches of hitherto unproductive areas to be transformed into good farming land. Scientists who evolved many of Britain's ingenious wartime inventions are now working on plans for a monster plough. This will be capable of clearing 100 feet of peat bog each day.

It will be worked by a gas turbine unit which will itself use peat as fuel for providing the necessary power.—L. P. S.

$5,000,000 From Needle Exports

LONDON, (By Cable).

Last year needles earned for the U. K. about dol. 1,000,000 in North America alone. Total exports valued at dol. 5,000,000 (£1,700,000).

Pins of all types brought a further £500,000 from countries throughout the world.

A Gloucestershire factory contributing to these exports last year sent abroad pins, hair-pins and knitting pins totalling 758,000,000. Their annual production ranges well above the two billion mark.—L. P. S.

INDIA'S PLANS TO BUILD RADAR EQUIPMENT FACTORY

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAVE ENTERED INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH A FRENCH FIRM FOR PREPARING A PROJECT REPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FACTORY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF RADIO EQUIPMENT AND RADAR IN INDIA, AND FOR DOING THE WORK RELATED TO ALL SUBSEQUENT STAGES OF THE PROJECT IF SATISFIED WITH THE REPORT. THE PICTURE SHOWS THE AGREEMENT BEING SIGNED BY MR. S. A. VENKATARAMAN (LEFT), SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY, ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND MR. L. P. BOULANGAR, ON BEHALF OF THE FRENCH FIRM AT NEW DELHI ON MARCH 21.

Grants To Regional Universities

(Continued from Page 1)

that more and more universities were needed by the Province; but it did not mean they would bear all the burden. He expected that the University Commission would throw a good deal of light on the whole question and on the financial burden to be borne by the Centre and the Provinces.

The Poona University, which was both a teaching and affiliating university, had started functioning since February 10, and the prospect of inaugurating the others in the future was bright

The cut motion was withdrawn by Dr. Natu.

SECOND CUT MOTION

The next cut motion moved by the same member pertained to the introduction of three terms in secondary schools. Mr. S. R. Rane, Mr. G. W. Joshi, Mr. M. D. Joshi and Mr. S. L. Karandikar spoke on the cut.

Mr. B. G. Kher, in a his reply to the debate said that Government were very much concerned about the total number of working days and holidays in primary and secondary schools, the number of terms and what was the best period to hold examinations.

The Physical Education Committee's report on this had been referred by Government to the Boards of Primary and Secondary Education in the Province. These two bodies had unanimously recommended that there must be three terms, and the Provincial Education Council had accepted the recommendations.

THREE TERMS

Governments had implemented the decision by breaking the academic year into three terms. The long vacation of four to six weeks after the first term was considered desirable, as it gave students time to consolidate what they had learnt and to prepare for the second term. It was also felt that February was a better time to hold examinations as the climate was more pleasant in that month. Government felt that the issues of terms and holidays had to be decided keeping in view the physical and psychological effect on the students and not on such extraneous considerations as that the teachers wanted to go to hill stations or that the parents preferred the older arrangement. The three-term course was in vogue in Britain, the USSR and other countries, as this obviated undue strain on children.

TOO MANY HOLIDAYS

In this connection, the Premier said: "My own view is that in India, we have too many holidays. We neither work when we work, nor play when we play". He had tried to reduce holidays, and felt that longer hours and a change from the present hours of work would be more suitable. But, he did not believe in forcing these changes.

The motion was withdrawn.

RECENT CHANGES IN CURRICULUM

Mr S. L. Karandikar moving a cut motion to discuss recent changes in the curriculum of secondary schools, suggested that Government should allow certain recognised private schools for typing, shorthand and other subjects, to coach students for the S.S.C examination in these subjects. He also suggested that modern Indian languages must be included among optional languages. The optional modern language must be not the mother language.

Mr Kher said that Government were considering the suggestions, and the S.S.C. Board would examine the issues and reconsider the curricula and what adjustments should be made.

The motion was withdrawn and the original demand of Rs. 9,44,25,000 moved for Education yesterday, was granted by the House.

M. S. M. GOODS TRAIN DERAILMENT

MADRAS, March 23 (API.) Due to the derailment of two wagons of a goods train between Bisanattam and Gudupalli on the Jolarpet and Bowringpet section of the M. S. M. Railway early this morning, through running between Madras and Bangalore, has been interrupted. The line is expected to be restored for the through traffic some time late this evening.

MARWAR'S NATION BUILDING PLAN

(Continue from Page 6)

staff of the Mechanical Department of this Railway in line with the staff of Indian Government Railways. This sanction has involved an extra expenditure of about 20 lacs rupees per annum and has benefitted nearly 9,000 railwaymen and was made possible only due to the keen and personal interest taken by the Prime Minister, Shree Jainarayan Vyas. The Ministry has also approved to construct new Railway lines.

With the partition of India, the Sind Section of Jodhpur Railway fell in Pakistan. Although under the original agreement Pakistan was only entitled to the Railway track in Sind, but as a gesture of good-will and friendship the Government agreed to part with adequate rolling stock to meet the requirement of Pakistan and July 31 was fixed as the date of transfer. The Pakistan Government, however, before the date of transfer forcibly took possession of six engines, 75 coaches including 4 Officers' carriages and more than 300 wagons which were in Sind at that time before the date of transfer. This lead to an indefinite suspension of regular train service between Jodhpur and Pakistan. For a couple of months the deadlock continued. In the meantime Sri Prakash, Indian High Commissioner at Karachi did his best to mediate. Finally at the invitation of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shree Jai Narayan Vyas, Prime Minister, visited Delhi and after discussions according to new agreement handed over 25 Locomotives, 105 Coaching Vehicles and 692 wagons to Pakistan for 50 lacs of rupees. As a result of the separation of Sind Section, Jodhpur lost 318 miles of Railway track.

BIRTH OF NEW MARWAR

This change has given birth to a new and greater Marwar. Having achieved freedom for people, the popular Ministry is vigilent against petty-mindedness and is fighting communalism, feudalism, reactionarism and those revolutionery movements which speak in terms of nationalism and revolution even though they are 100 uer cent communal and reactionery. At a time of National crisis, surrounded with vicious circle of feudalism the popular Ministry with incomplete transfer of power has progressed satisfactorily. The Ministry has to face selfish and irresponsible criticism for suppressing anti-national activities but had it been in complete power of controlling the feudalism, communalism and reactionerism it would have certainly progressed much. Before critising the Ministry one must note that the important portfolios of Law & Order, State Armoury, External Affairs, Defence and State Forces are with the Dewan who is an I.C.S. and President of the Council. So far the cabinet is concerned, the Ministry have got joint responsibility, still the Ministers have proved powerless to check immediately armed feudal demonstrations, communal and reactionery activities as the Portfolio of Law and Order was with the Dewan.

Marwar is backward in education and is dominated by 90 per cent feudal administration. There are no labour laws and the discontented labour has to face hardships in these days of dearness and famine. The Ministry is enacting labour laws and trying to improve the conditions of labour and Kisans by carrying on fight on all fronts. But the proposed formation of greater Rajasthan has brought the revolution in a standstill condition. Formation of greater Rajasthan or Greater Marwar will give to the last Ministry of Jodhpur State—the present popular Ministry, headed by the true son of 'Marudhar Mata' Shree Jainarayan Vyas—the place of the creater of 'NEW MARWAR' in the history of Marwar just as history had described Jodhaji as the founder of Jodhpur.

CHANGE OF ATTITUDE

It is stated that this revolution has brought a change in the attitude of the Maharaja also. Jodhpur is famous for its palatial buildings of stone and gypsum. The Chhittar Palace (Umaid Bhawan Palace) is considered to be the best Palace next to Viceregal Lodge and Government Secretariat at New Delhi and whose market value today is not less than Rs. 5 crores, has been placed at the disposal of the popular Ministry by the Maharaja for shifting the Secretariat Offices of Greater Rajasthan or Greater Marwar. Similarly it has been officially stated by the Ministry that the Sardars headed by His Highness' uncle and brothers voluntarily relinquished their police and judicial powers. This change will help the Popular Ministry and the Congress to complete the revolutoin in 90 per cent area under Feudal Marwar. Everyone feels that the Independent new Marwar with its great potentialities and Military background, can play a great role not only in the Rajputana but also in establishing peace in India and the world.

To put all one's impressions of a new Marwar, at a time like this, into the space of a few hundred words is mostly a task of deciding what to leave out. The reader will, I hope, realise that this is a glimpse, not a comprehensive survey of new MARWAR.

(Concluded)

New Short-Wave Car Radio

LONDON, (By Cable).

A new short-wave car radio has been designed by a U. K. firm for export.

Known as Masterradio Model 701, it has a width of just under 10 inches. The built-in control head has two knobs, one combining the operation of switching on and off with that of volume control and the other for tuning. Two other controls are provided, one for wave band selection and one to reduce background noise.

Short-wave stations can be turned in while the car is in motion. For test purposes the set was installed in a small sports car running near London. Despite the fact that the body of the car was composed of aluminium panelling mounted on a wooden framework —which makes the suppression of extraneous electrical noises difficult—excellent results were obtained on both medium and shortwave bands and a nubmer of U. S., Canadian and Australian stations were received with clarity and good strength.—L. P. S.

PARTY TO ITALIAN ECONOMIC MISSIO

Members of the Italian Economic Mission at a party given in their honour by the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Tuesday evening.

FUTURE OF BANK OF BARODA

State's Merger Will Not Have Adverse Effect,

BARODA, March 23 (API): Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Prime Minister of Baroda, who is also a Director of the Bank of Baroda, told the annual general meeting of the Bank that "no harm whatsoever" would come to the Bank as a result of the merger of Baroda State in Bombay Province.

Baroda State had deposited a large amount of funds with the Bank, and both Baroda State and the Maharajah held a large number of its shares. After the State's merger on May 1, the property of Baroda State would belong to Bombay Government, and "the Bombay Government are not so unwise as to allow their property to depreciate."

"No share-holder or depositor of the Bank need, therefore, lose any confidence", Dr. Jivraj Mehta added.

TRIAL OF RAZVI

HYDERABAD (Dn), March 23. (A.P.I.): Syed Kasim Razvi, the Razakar chief of Hyderabad, was not to be tried by any of the three Special Tribunals constituted by the Military Governor of Hyderabad to deal with cases of murder, loot and arson and certain other offences committed immediately before or after the police action, usually reliable quarters here believe tonight.

MADRAS BILL TO PREVENT BLACK MARKETING

MADRAS, March 23 (UPI): The Bill to prevent black-marketting in the province that will shortly be introduced in the Legislature by Dr. T. S. Rajan, Food Minister, has been published. The Bill, provides for heavy punishment and for execution of bonds for good behaviour in the case of a second or a subsequent offence. .....

MEKEDATU POWER PROJECT

BANGALORE, March 23 (API.) An agreement has been reached between the Governments of Madras and Mysore on the hydro-electric project at Mekedatu, on the Salem border. Under the agreement Madras will get 13,000 kilowatts of electricity from Mysore.

The power station is to be located in an area of about one to two square miles in the Salem district along the border.

MONGHYR TO GIVE ONE LAKH TO GANDHI FUND

BEGUSARIA, March 23 (UPI.) Brisk collections are in progress to present a purse of Rs. 1,00,000 to Dr Rajendra Prasad when he visits Monghyr District for Gandhi National Memorial Fund Collection. Monghyr District has already contributed 2 lakhs to the fund and this will be the second contribution.

NOEL BAKER'S HOPE

LONDON, March 22. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said in London today: "I believe that the great spiritual forces of the East will soon come through to help the new Dominions—and the rest of the earth—to help build a better world".

Stop Press

ANGLO-AMERICAN SUPPORT TO GREEK GOVT.

LONDON, March 23. (PTI-Reuter): British and United States spokesmen today pledged their countries to maintain their support of the Greek Government in its struggle against Communist rebels.

TIGER MAULS 17 PEOPLE

BASTI, March 23. (A.P.I.): A tiger mauled 17 persons in the village of Lakshmanpur, about seven miles from here, on the night of March 22 before it was shot dead by a brother of Raja of Basti, says a report reaching here today.

18 STUDENTS ARRESTED AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 23. (A.P.I.): According to a 'communique' issued by the West Bengal Government, police had to use teargas twice, to disperse a procession taken out by students in defiance of Sec. 144. Eighteen arrests were made in this connection.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MAR
NEW YORK, March 23.

Previous Closing	[illegible]
Today's Opening	[illegible]
Difference	+10
Today's Closing	[illegible]
Difference	+10

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, March 23.

	Rs.	A.
Silver Bullion Ready	180	8
Gold Ready	105	0
Sovereign	79	0
Expectation:		
Cotton Jarila May	885	0

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, March 23.

Opening Prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.
General Motors 58-1/4.
United States Steel Common 71-5/8.
Ditto Pref unquoted.

Tea Shares Improve On Madras Stock Exchange

MADRAS, March 23.

Steady conditions prevailed on the local market with shares remaining unchanged except Travancore Banks quoting lower at rupees 16/8.

In the planting group tea shares improved further peermade going through at rupees 49/8 Cumdividend. Rubber shares were easy with Rajagiris quoting down at rupees 2/10 sellers.

Textiles were firm, Cambodias and Janardhanas being done at rupees 9/12 and rupees 46/8 respectively.

The following are today's quotations in the Madras Stock Exchange:—

SECURITIES: Government of India loans three per cent 1949/52 100/8 three per cent Paper 98/8 three per cent 1966 98/8 three per cent 1963/65 101/8 Government of Travancore loans three per cent 1952/54 101/10 Government of Madras loan three per cent 1960 100.

BANKS: Travancore 16/8.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 17 Mysore 48 Travancore 8 Ditto Pref five per cent 9/3 United Breweries 194/8.

PLANTINGS: Balmadies 1/8 Blue Mountain 2/6/6 Chandramalai 1/4 Chembra 4/12 Cochin Malabar 4/2 Devashola 18 Highland Produce 20/2/6 Midland 4/3 Neelamalai 2/13/6 Nelliampathy 1/5 Ouchteriony 5/11 Periakaramalai 21/12 Pullangode 0/14 Puthuthottam 2/9 Thirumbadi 1/13 T R and T Co 5/9 Ditto Pref 6 per cent 9/2 Water fall 2/10.

TEXTILES: Balasumbramani 40/9 Bang Woollen 206 Buckingham OD 167 Ditto Pref 7-1/2 per cent 193 Cambodia 9/12 Coimbatore O M CD 117/8 Ditto 45/8 Pioneer 112 Ditto Spg 45/8 Janardhana 46/8 Lakshmi 64 Madura 17-1/2 per cent 43/10 Mettur 306 Mysore Spun 6/3 Pankaja 91 Radhakrishnan CD 144 Rajalakshmi 55 Ranga Vilas 45 Trav Rayons 3/11 Ditto Pref five per cent 6/3 Trichnopoly 11/2 Vasanta 103.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 64 F A C T 4/8 India Cement 17/8 Mettur Chem 6/14 Ditto Pref six per cent 104/12 Mysore Chem Fert 6/12 Ditto Paper 11/4 Spencer 10/13.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, March 23.

Market ruled steady in textiles while steel shares were easy though traders are resistent to add more sales at this level of deferred. General trend in deferred is to cover open sales and to wait for further developments. Local textile circles expect increase in prices of superfine cloth by about 7-1/2 per cent.

Calico opened 1191, highest 1197, closed 1193.

Arvind opened 1505, highest closed 1529.

Deferred opened 1530, lowest 1518, highest 1543, closed 1532.

Closing quotations: Calico 1198, Arvind 1529, Ambika 419, Deffered 1532, Bihari 222/8/0, Jupitar 32/8/0, Monogram 174, Rohit 135.

HAPUR MARKET RATES

(From Our Correspondent.)
HAPUR, March 23.

Wheat 23/8 to 27, Gram 7/6, Barley 15/12, Maize 15/8, Bajra 16, Peas 12/6, Jeth 11/7, Urd 18, Moong 19, Arhar 12, Jeth 11/13/6, Sarsoon 25, Jeth 25/15, Gur 13/8, Baisakh 13/2/6, Fagun 11/15, Taraseed 20, Oil 72, Oilcake 9/2, Groundnut 17, Cottonseed 15/8.

Bardana Chet 109, April 123/8, Asoj 109, September 121/8.

Silver Forward 107/8, Gold 107/8.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, March 23.

Cotton Sind No 92, Punjab 289-F 95, Lea 86/8, Fourr 84, Tone easy specially for lower grades. The price difference between lower and higher grade is steadily widening. Spot business 2100, principally Nt and four most of this enquiry on U.K. and continent account.

Japanese trade mission showing no interest in cotton account of relatively higher prices and poor quality.

Cootonseeds Nt ready 8/6/6, April 8/7, Easier. Demand poor Exports 11350 bags, for Cutch.

Gold 105, Sovereigns 68/12, Silver 126, weak on lower Bombay advices selling pressure.

Jakistan Government Securities Three per cent (1960) 101/4, One and half per cent bearer bonds (1958) 100/2, Pakistan State Bank 102/8.

SAURASHTRA MARKET QUOTATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, March 23.

Rajkot Silver New Vayda 172/8/0, Rajkot Sugar Chaitra 91/4/0, Rajkot Aranda May 141/6/0, Jamnagar Silver New Vayda 172/8/0, Jamnagar Aranda May 141/8/0, Wadhwan Cotton Jeth 28/13/0, Wadhwan Sugar Vaisakh 16/1/6.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, March 23.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/15, Fibre Carbied 90, Ungarbled 80, Cocoanuts Raw 161/162, Dry 190/195, Cocoanutoil 595, Copra Office 392/8, Dilpasand 400, Madrasnottam 425, Pepper Wynaad 1600, Country 1600, Oryginger Chernad 800, Ernad 775, Coffee Robusta 150, Timber Pali 50/57/8, Junglewood 39/35, Vellapine 65/77/8, Benteak 50/55, Teak 90/125, Mango 3/3/4, Teak 20/25, Rosewood 17/8/20.

NO 'B' CLASS DETENUS IN C.P.

NAGPUR, March 22. (A.P.I.): The Home Minister, Pandit Mishra, informed Mr. Hidayat Ali (Muslim League) in the Provincial Assembly today that there were no "B" class detenus in the province.

Pandit Mishra added that Government did not consider that any change in the matter of food and treatment was called for in regard to detenus.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

India Will Keep Off 'Power Blocs' To Avert World Crisis

RACIAL INEQUALITY AND IMPERIAILST DOMINATION MUST GO, DEMANDS NEHRU

Predicts Closer Indo-Pak Relations In Future

NEW DELMI, March 23 (API): The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the annual dinner meeting of the Indian Council of World Affairs, said last night that the issue of imperialist domination "typified by Indonesia" and the factor of racial inequality, "typified by the treatment of Indians in South Africa", unless satisfactorily solved, "may well lead to conflict on a big scale".

Pandit Hiradaynath Kunzru presided.

The treatment of Indians in South Africa, the Prime Minister said, was "simply a continuous challenge to the self-respect of a vast number of people in the world". He hoped that the United Nations would help in its solution.

RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

Relations with Pakistan, the Prime Minister said, had improved and were improving. There was no doubt at all in his mind that it was quite inevitable for India and Pakistan to have very close relations with each other sometime or other in the future. He could not state when this would take place. Ultimately the two countries had to be very friendly, whatever period of hostility might intervene in between, because their interests were so closely interlinked. There were many problems still to be solved, but he supposed that gradually they would be solved.

The Prime Minister felt that by remaining quite apart from power blocks, India was in a far better position to cast her weight in favour of peace. Meanwhile India's relations could become as close as possible in the economic or other domains with such countries with whom she could easily develop them.

In economic matters, each country should realise that it must not interfere with another country's policy.

PROBLEM OF ASIA

Pandit Nehru referred to Indonesia to illustrate how the people of Asia and the people of Europe and America had different psychological approaches to various problems. "For instance", he said, "for us a problem like Indonesia is more important than many European problems. Call it geography call it what you will, but the real reason ultimately being not merely geography but a feeling deep down in our minds that if some kind of colonial domination continues, if it is permitted to continue in Indonesia, that will be a danger to us in India as well as to other countries. Further, if it is allowed to continue there, obviously it can only continue with the passive or active acquiescence of some of the great powers. The result being that those great powers who may passively acquiesce in it themselves become in the eyes of Asia partners to the guilt.

SEED FOR CONFLICT

"Quite apart from the freedom of Indonesia, it is a most vital problem governing the whole outlook of Asia towards Europe and America. From this point of view, Europe and America are being tested in the eyes of Asia just as we may be tested in other ways in the eyes of Europe and America.

"I have no doubt that countries in Europe and America are themselves very much disturbed and distressed by what is taking place in Indonesia. I have no doubt that they are very anxious to bring about freedom and independence in Indonesia. But then here come the difficulties. Any action taken in Indonesia concerns more especially the Indonesian people on the one side and the Netherlands Government on the other. In an entirely different context, some of the powers of Western Europe and America have, arrived at a settlement or a treaty—the Atlantic Pact—in which the Netherlands Government is also included. They are apparently justified in doing that, in looking after their interests. That is another matter. But here a conflict comes in the minds of some of those countries.

IMPORTANCE OF PRIORITIES

"While on the one hand they wish to have Indonesian freedom, on the other they are very anxious to have Netherlands in a certain grouping. So they cannot sometimes take a straight and direct line that they might otherwise take up, because they are pulled in other directions by these various difficulties before them, so that while generally we—the people of Asia and the people of Europe and America—may agree about various matters, we may make something Number One which for them is Number Two, and what is for them Number One may be Number Two for us. It does make a lot of difference in politics as in life as to what priorities you give to things.

RACIAL EQUALITY

"The second important factor is the factor of racial equality which in some parts of the world comes very much to the forefront. For instance, take the case of Indians in South Africa. It is a matter which concerns us. It hurts our self-respect and pride, but it is not merely a question of Indians or South Africans. It is a matter of vital significance in the world because that symbolises something; if that is to continue in the world, then there is bound to be conflict on a bigger scale sometime or other. Because it is simply a continuous challenge to the self-respect of a vast number of people in the world and they will not put up with it, the matter is before the United Nations, and I hope the United Nations will help in its solution. But quite apart from the United Nations, there can be not a shadow of doubt that if such policies continue, they will breed conflict, and that conflict will not be confined to a particular area in South Africa or elsewhere but will affect peoples in vast continents.

NO HOSTILE BACKGROUND

Recalling the Foreign policy debate in Parliament, Pt. Nehru said that naturally he was rather general in what he said on that occasion, because it was very difficult to be precise. India was an ancient country. Nevertheless in the present context of foreign policy she was a young country. Therefore, her foreign policy was gradually developing and there was no reason why we should rush in and define and limit it all over the place. Our general policy has been to try and cultivate friendly relations with all countries. Fortunately, India has inherited no past hostility to any country. Why should we then start this trial of hostility now with any country? Of course, if circumstances compel us, it cannot be helped. But it is far better for us to try to our utmost to keep clear of these hostile backgrounds. Naturally, we are likely to be more friendly with some countries than with others, because may be it is rather to our mutual advantage. That is a different matter, but ever so our friendship with other countries should not, as far as possible, be such as brings us inevitably into conflict with some other country.

POSITIVE, CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY

"This is not a middle-of-the-road policy or hedging from this or that. It is a positive, constructive policy deliberately aiming at something and deliberately trying to avoid hostility to any country as far as possible. How can you do that? Obviously, if there is risk or danger to us, the first duty of every country is to protect itself. Unfortunately, even with the help of armed forces and the like, we cannot take the risk of not doing so, although Mahatma Gandhi would have taken that risk, no doubt, and I dare not say that he would have been wrong in it. I think that if a country was strong enough to take that risk, it would not only survive but become a very great country. But we are small folk and we dare not take that risk. But while protecting ourselves, we should do it in such a way as not to antagonise others, as not to appear to aim at others 'freedom'".

Today, said Pt. Nehru, few national questions were dealt with on merits. Each question was looked upon from the point of view of how it would affect a future conflict and a country like India, which, talked in a different language, was looked upon as a nuisance by everybody. Not only as a nuisance but suspected by each group of joining hands with the opposite group. A certain realisation was now beginning in other countries that "we really mean what we say".

"KEEP OFF POWER BLOCS"

It followed from this background, Pt. Nehru added that India should not align herself with what were called Power Blocs. India could be of service far more without doing so and it was just possible—he would not put it higher than that—that at a moment of crisis, India's peaceful and friendly efforts might make a difference and avert the crisis. If so, it was well worth trying. Obviously, it did not mean that India should not be closer in her relations with some countries than with others. That depended entirely on different factors—chiefly economic and political, might be cultural—and many other factors. "At the present moment". He said, "you will see that we have as a matter of fact far closer relations with some countries of the Western world than with others. The close relations will no doubt develop and we will encourage them to develop.

INDIA COUNTS IN WORLD AFFAIRS

"India is too big a country to be bound down to any country, however big. India is going to be, and is bound to be, a country that counts in world affairs. Not, I hope, in the military sense but in many other senses which are more important, more effective in the end. As a matter of fact, any attempt on our part—and when I say our, for the moment, I mean Government of the day here—to go too far in one direction would create difficulties in our own country. It would be resented and would produce conflicts in our country which would not be helpful to us or to any other country. While remaining quite apart from "Power Blocs", we are in a far better position to cast our weight at the right moment in favour of peace, in fact, all the time but especially at the right moment. Meanwhile, our relations can become as close as possible in the economic or other domains with the countries with whom we can easily develop them so that, it is not a question of our remaining isolated or cut off from the rest of the world.

ONE WORLD IDEAL

"We do not wish to be isolated. We wish to have the closest contacts, because we do fundamentally believe in the word coming close together and ultimately realising the ideal of one world.

But India we are convinced, can help in that process by taking an individual stand and acting according to her own lights whenever any crisis arises.

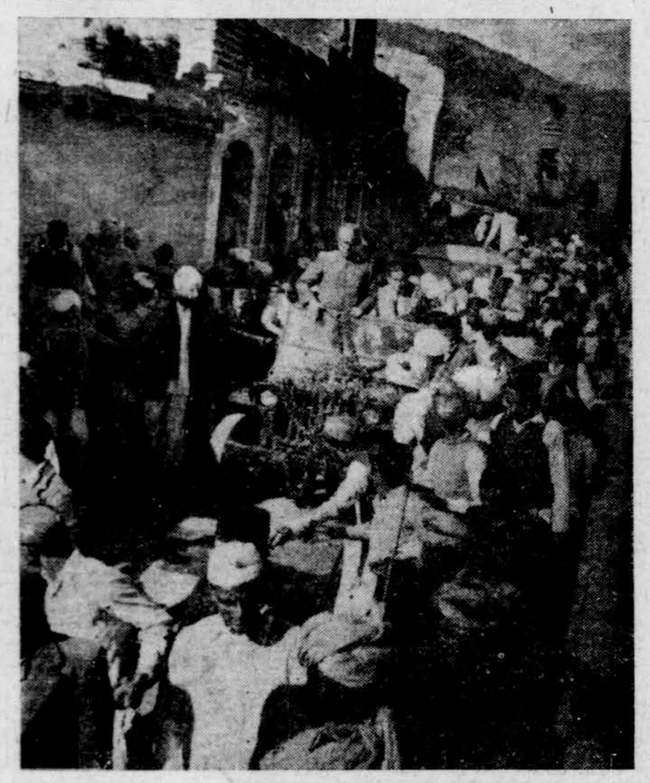
In "this mad world", a few years of peace were worthwhile. "It gives you a chance to work for making that peace more enduring. There is certainly a good possibility of that chance being utlised by the countries of the world and peace being fairly firmly established"

Pt. Hridayanath Kunzru, President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and member of the Constituent Assembly, who presided, said that Pt. Nehru was first man to teach India the importance of being conscious of the outside world. "There was a time not very long ago when we were so absorbed in our own affairs, in our struggle for freedom. That we were hardly conscious of the fact that our struggles and our fortunes here were deeply affected by what was going on all over the world. If India today is conscious of her relationship with the rest of the world, if she regards herself not as a world by herself but only as part of a larger world, the credit for it goes mainly to our distinguished Prime Minister".

MEMORIAL FOR SAPRU

Pt. Nehru had mentioned, Pt. Kunzru added that there was a proposal to have a memorial for the late Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, former President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, in form of building, a hall for the Council. It was an excellent proposal as a fitting memorial for Dr. Sapru and also something urgently needed in Delhi. He hoped there would be no difficulty whatever in raising sufficient funds for the memorial.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH AT UDHAMPUR



Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah was given a rousing reception during his recent visit to Udhampur (Jammu). Photo shows the Prime Minister passing through the streets of Udhampur. —PIB

DELHI WATCHES FREIGHT WAR

Krishna Menon Asked To Enquire Into Withdrawal Of Holland Line

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

The Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce are closely watching the situation created by the freight rate war between the Holland Line and the members of the Continental Conference.

It is understood that the Government have asked Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, India's High Commissioner in London, to report on the causes leading to the withdrawal of the Holland Line from the Conference and the consequent freight rate war which has now extended to principal Continental, United Kingdom, French, Italian, Porthuguese and Scandinavian ports.

Mr. M. A. Master, General Manager of the Scindias and member of the Shipping Co-ordination Committee, is proceeding to Delhi on March 26, when he is expected to place the case of Indian shipping before the Commerce Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy.

MYSTERY FIND OF 'STRATHAIRD' PASSENGER

COLOMBO, March 23 (PTI-Reuter): Australian authorities and shipping agents here were today trying to find out how a 53-year-old Australian passenger from the 22,563-ton British liner "Strathaird" came to be found, in a dazed condition, in the sea off the Ceylon coast.

The man, Adelaide-bound James Morphett, was today in hospital after being picked up yesterday by a fishing boat off the Galle coast, about 75 miles south of Colombo. He was supported by life-belts of the "Strathaird", and was unable to account for his being in the sea.

The liner arrived in Colombo on Monday and left for Australia yesterday.

Privy Purse Of Ruler Of Pudukottah

MADRAS, March 23 (API): The Madras Government were paying an annual privy purse of Rs. 2,66.50 to the Rajah of Pudukottah and Rs. 53,900 to the Nawab of Banganapalle since these states merged with Madras, said Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Leader of the House, answering a question in the Legislative Assembly today.

INTERREGNUM FOR FRENCH INDIA

Member Of Commission Of General Assembly Explains It

PONDICHERRY, March 23 (API): Mr. Emmanuel Tetta, Municipal Councillor and member of the Commission of General Assembly, which recently met in Pondicherry to decide the future status of the French South India possessions, and who is also a member of the delegation proceeding to Delhi and Paris in a statement to the Associated Press of India today corrected the "wrong impression created by the resolution passed by the General Assembly of the Municipal Councillors on March 21 regarding complete autonomy for 30 years' transition period", but of 30 years for the French "possessions".

He said that the resolution was wrongly published in the Indian Press giving room "naturally to criticisms."

If the people of French India opted for the Indian Union, Mr. Tetta said there was no question of "complete autonomy with a 30 years' transition period", but of "complete administrative autonomy for thirty years." The omission in the press report of the word "administrative" distorted in effect the whole sense of recommendations.

"The vote of the General Assemly envisages from my point of view", continues Mr. Tetta, "accession to the Indian Union which would automatically take charge of foreign affairs, defence communications and transport, posts and telegraphs and also customs. Purely internal administration would remain with French settlements during the transition period of thirty years.

"This conforms morever to the Jaipur Congress resolution and to the more recent declaration of the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru. The vote of the General Assembly, so far as it concerns future status of French India has thus nothing extravagant in it."

Pak Delegation To U. N.

KARACHI, March 23 (APP): Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, will lead his country's delegation to the United Nations' Assembly opening in New York on April 5.

Mirza Ispahani, Pakistan's Ambassador in Washington, and Lt.-Col. Abdur Rahim Khan, Pakistan Dominion's permanent representative to the United Nations, will be the other members of the delegation

EXPENSES INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH HYDERABAD EPISODE

Indian Government Will Reimburse Bombay, Says Morarji In Council

BOMBAY, Wednesday:

All expenses incurred by the Government of Bombay in connection the police arrangements made at the Hyderabad border would be reimbursed by the Government of India, stated Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, in the Bombay Legislative Council today.

The House was discussing the supplementary demands presented by the Finance Minister Mr. V. L. Mehta. The discussion arose in respect of a grant of about Rs. 1,62,000 spent by the Government of Bombay for the purchase of fifteen trucks in connection with the Hyderabad episode.

Mr. Desai said that the Central Government might recover the amount from Hyderabad State.

The Home Minister further observed that the drive against the RSS would continue as long as it remained an unlawful body. He said that the very fact that the RSS had resorted to satyagraha, which according to him was 'duragraha', was a tribute to Gandhiji, whom they opposed, and he hoped that there would be a real conversion among them in spirit.

The statement was a sequel to criticism made by some members against a grant of Rs. 77,01,003 for the extension of accommodation in prisons for RSS law-breakers and prisoners from Hyderabad.

The Council voted the supplementary demands in respect of all Ministries.

RENTS ACT

The House also gave its approval to the Bill to amend the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, which has already been passed by the Assembly.

Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, supporting the Amending Bill, expressed the opinion that buildings owned by local bodies and Government also should be brought under its operation.

Sir Behram Karanjia vigorously opposed the Bill and said that it would not provide any encouragement to building construction in the city as landlords would not hesitate to invest money on account of the fear of additional imposts. He asked Government to be just and fair to both the tenants and landlords.

Sir Fazul Rahimtullah suggested the nationalisation of all residential buildings, paying due compensation to the owners, in the interest of the houseless people.

Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, who piloted the bill, said that the amending legislation would benefit the poor tenants.

The Council will meet on April 5.

PROPERTY SOLD OR GIFTED AWAY

Govt. Making Inquiries Into Allegations Against Rulers

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, stated in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today, in reply to questions from a member, if "Government is aware that some of the Rulers of merged States of Gujerat sold or gifted away several immovable state properties (especially) land to their relatives, friends and favourities on the eve of the "merger," that some such cases had come to Government's notice.

Government was inquiring into such Commitments made by the Rulers after January 1, 1948, in order to decide which of these transactions were bona fide and reasonable.

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Backward classes, Government of Bombay, stated in the Assembly that Government had set apart a special Development Fund to finance schemes for the uplift of all the Backward classes including Harijans. In addition to an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs carried over to this Fund from the old Fund, a sum of Rs. one crore had been credited to it.

The expenditure was incurred by various departments on approved schemes benefiting all parts of the province and to finance certain Post-War Reconstruction Schemes some of them in the field of primary education, were the opening of 25 Backward class Hostels, grants to voluntary agencies running schools for Katkaris, scholarships to Backward classes in Primary Schools, stipends to training institutions, prizes to teachers and pupils and scholarships in Crafts Schools.

Corresponding facilities had been given for secondary and higher education, besides apprentice scholarships, tagai loans, and specialised jobs for women.

The statement was in reply to questions by a member.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, stated that inspite of an increase in the petrol quota allotted to the province in the current quarter; various districts were feeling an acute shortage due to transport shortage and difficulties. But due to available petrol being only 50 per cent of the total need, the needs of essential demands like movement of foodgrains, scarcity and famine works were met in full, while passenger services were subjected to a cut from 50 to 75 per cent.

NEW T. W. A. SERVICE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Direct Constellation service between India and the United States and Europe, will be provided when Trans-World Airline extends use of its sleeper-type Constellation equipment all the way to Bombay, India, present Far East terminus on its 30,000 miles of routes, beginning April 1.

Announcement of the extension of Constellation service to India was made today by Norman C. Thompson, District Manager, of TWA; for India. Mr. Thompson pointed out that this will make the first Constellation service linking Bombay with Basra, TWA stop in Iraq, and Dhahran, important oil city in Saudi Arabia, on the airline's route through the Middle East and Europe.

Heretofore, TWA has served its stations beyond Cairo with Douglas Skymaster (DC-4) equipment. As of April 1, TWA's schedules to Basra, Dhahran and Bombay, both eastbound and westbound, will be operated with Constellation equipment beginning with Flight 906, originating in New York. TWA will continue to use both Constellation and Skymaster equipment on its daily schedules from United States terminals to Ireland, Paris, Geneva, Zurich, Rome, Athens, Lisbon, Madrid, North African points and Cairo.

The Constellations to be used on the route to New York are part of TWA's overseas fleet of 12 Model 749 sleeper-type, four-engine Constellations, especially purchased for international operations.

HINDUSTANI TEACHERS' PAY SCALES REVISED

The Government of Bombay has revised the scales of pay for Hindustani teachers in the employ of local authorities.

The revised scale of pay for teachers possessing either Rashtra Bhasha Kovid of Prayag, or Rashtra Bhasha Visharad of Madras, or Visharad of Allahabad qualification is 35-1-40, with probation for two years on Rs. 35, while that for those having passed Shikshak Sanad Examination or the Teachers' Training Course of Jamia Millia of Delhi or the Teachers' Course of Wardha Adhyapan Mandir is 40-1-50 E.B.-1-65.

Hindustani teachers who are Matriculates with Urdu or Hindi as second language, or who have passed either Rashtra Bhasha Kovid of Prayag, or Rashtra Bhasha Visharad of Madras or Visharad of Allahabad, or any other equivalent examination and are acquainted with one of the regional languages of the Province will start on Rs. 40 in the scale of 35—1—40.

The revised pay scales come into effect from January 1, 1947, the temporary additional pay at present admissible being withdrawn from that date. These teachers have also been made eligible for house rent allowance as are Primary teachers and dearness allowance at the rates sanctioned for Government servants with retrospective effect from January 1, 1947.

PLEA FOR PERMISSION TO INCREASE RENTS

Bombay Property Owners' Resolution

BOMBAY, Wednesday

The property-owners of Bombay, at a meeting held under the auspices of their Association at Cama Hall this evening, urged the Government of Bombay to grant them permission to increase the rents for business premises by 30 per cent and for residential premises by 15 per cent.

A resolution which was proposed by Mr. Tanubhai Desai and seconded by Mr. S. M. Dahanukar was passed unanimously.

The resolution invited the attention of the Government to the continuously rising prices of building materials and labour and the ever-increasing costs of maintenance and repairs to properties.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. S. E. Karwa.

Moving the resolution Mr. Desai asked that when such an increase in rent was permitted in Calcutta and Delhi why should not the Bombay landlord be permitted to increase the rent to meet the necessary repair and other costs.

The meeting also passed two other resolutions. By one resolution the landlords protested against the recent amendment to the Bombay Rent Act restraining property-owners from passing on to the tenants any further increase in Municipal taxes after March 31, 1949.

The other resolution demanded that the landlord be allowed to deduct Municipal General Taxes for purposes of income-tax.

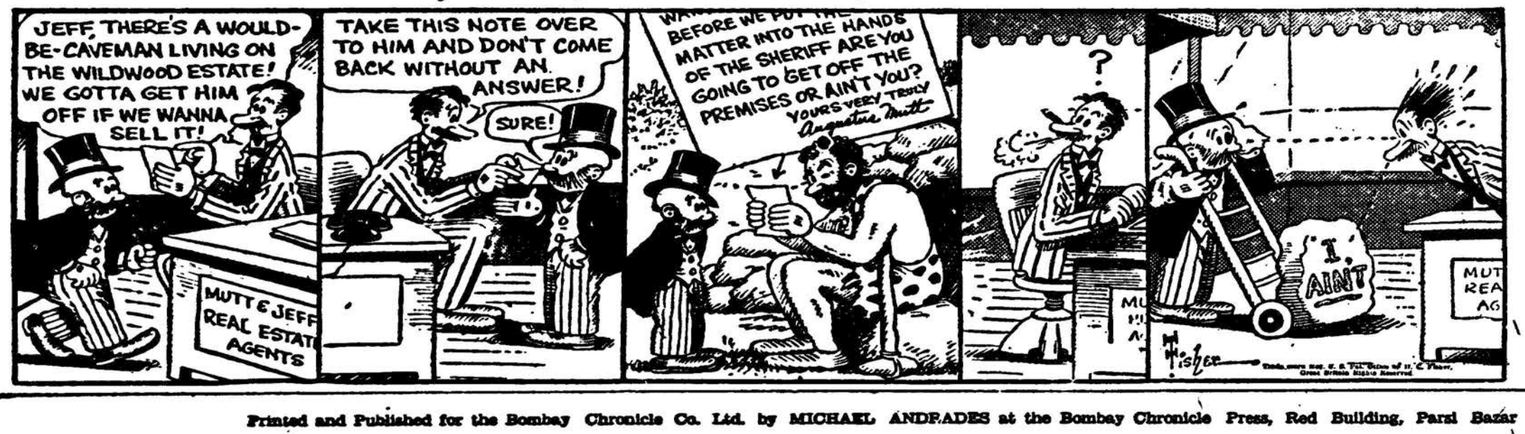
Survey For New Rajkot Ahmedabad Rail-Link

RAJKOT, March 23 (API): Another railway link will be established between Rajkot and Ahmedabad with the construction of 36-mile meter gauge line between his city and Jasdan, which has been sanctioned by the Railway Board and for which survey work has almost been completed.

The new rail link is estimated to cost Rs. 40 lakhs.

MUTT AND JEFF—The Stationary Was Kind O' Hard In Those Days

By BUD FISHER


JEFF, THERE'S A WOULD-BE-CAVEMAN LIVING ON THE WILDWOOD ESTATE! WE GOTTA GET HIM OFF IF WE WANNA SELL IT!
TAKE THIS NOTE OVER TO HIM AND DON'T COME BACK WITHOUT AN ANSWER!
SURE!
MUTT & JEFF REAL ESTATE AGENTS
BEFORE WE PUT THE MATTER INTO THE HANDS OF THE SHERIFF ARE YOU GOING TO GET OFF THE PREMISES OR AIN'T YOU?
YOURS VERY TRULY
?
I AIN'T
MUTT REAL AGENTS

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